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No. 105

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ADAMS).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
June 21, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ALMA S. ADAMS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 10, 2022, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

### RECOGNIZING BEN KUETER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of an incredible student athlete from Iowa's Second District.

Iowa City High School's Ben Kueter is a local legend in eastern Iowa. He is a four-sport star for the Little Hawks, dominating in football, wrestling, baseball, and track.

I have recognized Ben on the floor of the House twice already, as he is a dominant wrestler, a three-time State champion, and currently holds a 72-0 record going into his senior year.

Recently, Ben not only earned a spot on the Team USA U20 national wrestling team and will now represent the United States at the world championships in Bulgaria this summer.

Ben is an outstanding outfielder for Iowa City's baseball team and ran the second leg of the distance medley relay team that took second place at the 2021 Drake Relays. A standout football player, Ben plays both tight end and linebacker. Last fall, Ben committed to both football and wrestling programs at the University of Iowa.

I look forward to watching Ben help the Little Hawks win State championships next year and helping our beloved Hawkeyes when he heads down College Street next year.

Good luck, Ben. Go Little Hawks and Go Hawkeyes.

### RECOGNIZING LISA HOERSCHELMANN

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the feats of Lisa Hoerschelmann.

Lisa has been an employee of First Gateway Credit Union for over 10 years and has always gone above and beyond in customer service and ensuring that customers receive the best service and advice for their accounts.

Lisa's commitment to customer service paid off when an elderly woman was influenced by a scammer to withdraw a large sum of money from her retirement fund. Thankfully, Lisa caught the scam and prevented the scam from occurring.

Because of Lisa's commitment to looking out for her customers, she was awarded the Consumer Protection Hero Award from the Iowa State Government.

I can think of no one more deserving of this award than Lisa. Her attentiveness and quick thinking protected a

member of her credit union. I am thankful that there are hardworking and thoughtful people like Lisa looking out for the citizens of our community.

### HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FLIGHT OFFICER ROSCOE PERKINS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Flight Officer Roscoe Perkins, a distinguished aviation pioneer who helped pave the way for racial integration in the United States Armed Forces and whose service has inspired generations of aviators.

Flight Officer Roscoe Perkins served our country in World War II as a military pilot and was one of the first Black-American pilots to serve in the United States Armed Forces.

Flight Officer Perkins was among the nearly 1,000 men, referred to as the Tuskegee Airmen, who trained at the United States Army Air Corps' Tuskegee Army Airfield in Alabama.

The Tuskegee Airmen were citizens who wanted to fight for their country but were originally barred from doing so due to segregationist policies at the time. This led to the creation of the Tuskegee Institute to train Black Army personnel to become pilots.

Despite facing many obstacles, the Tuskegee Airmen beat the odds. Even in the face of significant barriers, they showed skill and patriotism. They fought valiantly in World War II by flying more than 15,000 combat sorties over Europe and North Africa.

For his part, Roscoe Perkins logged nearly 400 hours of flight during his years of service between January 31, 1944, and February 10, 1946. He flew P-47s and B-25s for the U.S. Army Air

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Corps in the 332nd Fighter Group and the 477th Bombardment Group.

Congress voted in 2006 to award the Tuskegee Airmen with the Congressional Gold Medal, which is the most prestigious award the Federal Government can award to servicemembers.

President George W. Bush presented the surviving airmen with the medal at a ceremony in the U.S. Capitol rotunda in March of 2007. Since then, Congress has begun posthumously awarding medals to the families of deceased airmen once they are found.

Flight Officer Perkins died in 1978. After years of effort, his surviving family members obtained the bronze replica of his medal in 2017.

Flight Officer Perkins' service to our Nation has helped break down countless barriers for those who have followed in his footsteps, and we should all be inspired by his service.

In a time when our world was threatened by fascism, Flight Officer Perkins stood among the many to ward off its force.

In a time when our world was quick to define the quality or character of a person based on their skin, Flight Officer Perkins' service demonstrated that character is about living true to your values, working toward the common good.

At a time when we were fighting in the air, Flight Officer Perkins' service illustrated the struggle at home and the need to end segregationist policies.

Following his service in the military, Flight Officer Perkins was unable to become a commercial airline pilot due to the color of his skin, so he continued his passion for flying by getting in a cockpit any chance he could get and by working as an aircraft mechanic.

During his 20-year career after the military, he worked his way up from apprentice mechanic to crew chief and then to crew supervisor.

Flight Officer Perkins' passion and skill for flying may have inspired an entire Nation, but close to home, he also inspired his family. All five of his children went to college and completed degrees.

His daughter went on to be one of the first Black flight attendants for a major airline. His great-grandson is now an Air Force pilot and flies an F-15 Strike Eagle. Before retiring, his son worked as an electrical engineer for NASA.

Today, Madam Speaker, we honor and celebrate Flight Officer Roscoe Perkins, whose service to his country and to his community is greatly appreciated and will long be remembered.

#### FINDING RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, as we are becoming painfully aware as Americans, energy independence is

vital to our national security and our everyday lives.

America needs to embrace a true energy policy that supports every type, from natural gas, oil drilling, nuclear, hydroelectric, and the other renewables. We cannot simply declare that some methods of power generation are off limits like the Biden administration and others have been trying to do to natural gas and oil.

Energy production of all kinds is important for rural economies which provide jobs, income at the farm level and at the wildcatter level, tax revenue, et cetera.

Take California, for example. We are the leading State in biomass production, right, our crowded forests, untended for so many years due to policies of the Forest Service getting sued to not do anything before or after a fire.

So in my northeast part of the State, we have millions of tons of waste biomass just sitting on our forest floors, dry, decomposing, turning into CO<sub>2</sub>, waiting to be part of the next catastrophic forest fire which we see happening in overabundance.

The Dixie fire started in my district last year—one million acres—when a tree fell into a power line.

Using biomass is a win-win-win for everybody. It brings local jobs, putting our workers in these rural towns that are suffering economically for years due to the shutdown of this timber industry, basically, putting those folks back to work, tending to work that needs to be done to have forests thinner, cleaner, healthier, and less fire-prone.

But as we continue toward green energy and strict carbon and environmental regulations which only recently began, we are seeing that other forms of energy are not being available, too.

Nuclear. Nuclear energy is a serious alternative energy source and really shouldn't be alternative because it is CO<sub>2</sub>-free. It has been around for a long time, but for some, it isn't politically correct.

California has one remaining nuclear reactor, the one at Diablo Canyon, not too far from San Luis Obispo, where my tie comes from. Diablo Canyon takes up only 900 acres of land and provides nearly 10 percent of California's energy portfolio, almost 10 percent in one power plant, and they want to take it offline because it is not politically correct.

Of course, in California, it is responsible for 23 percent of our carbon-free generation, if you want to play the carbon game.

In a State that faces rolling blackouts to our grid every summer, every time the wind blows because we don't want tree branches falling into power lines, we can't fare without that 10 percent of energy provided by nuclear power, which doesn't have that threat.

Nuclear power plants are cheaper to run than most, even accounting for managing and disposing of radioactive

material, which there are ways to deal with the radioactive leftovers, too, if we can just get to them.

Nuclear power is consistent, 24/7. Unlike solar and wind, it is available all the time. It is not affected by the clouds or lack of wind. Solar and wind power do have their place in our portfolio, but we know we can't completely rely upon them.

We can't build enough batteries to store enough power without having mines in Africa taking advantage of kids' labor to put them in place.

When a wildfire inevitably rages like it has year after year, sending thick, black smoke into the air, our solar panels are obscured by ash and screened from direct sunlight. The solar and wind systems just don't put out what they need to in order to have a modern grid.

Our State has already inexplicably banned the sale of gas-powered backup generators. What are people supposed to do at their homes? When they take away backup generators that are gas-powered, what are you supposed to power them with, a battery? Ridiculous.

One of the most critical sources of renewable energy along the entire Pacific Northwest is hydroelectric generation. It accounts for about 12 percent of our State's total portfolio and is the cheapest form of renewable energy available.

It is about 50 percent the cost of nuclear, 40 percent the cost of fossil fuels, and 25 percent the cost of using natural gas. Yet, it faces numerous obstacles as well.

They want to remove the dams. They are calling it the largest ever dam removal project—they are so proud of, it seems—up on the Klamath Basin, up on the Klamath River.

Four dams: the J.C. Boyle, Copco No. 1 and No. 2, and Iron Gate are scheduled to be removed, if they have their way. That will take renewable, available 24/7, power to over 70,000 homes offline, and it will have to be replaced by miles and miles of solar panels or windmills chopping up birds someplace.

Why do they want to remove this? Because of political correctness. They hope that maybe it will help the river have slightly cooler water for salmon spawning, maybe 1 degree, but it won't really work that way because it is going to leave all sorts of silt and hurt the Klamath River.

So one thing after another. We have to find a reliable energy source.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas) at 2 p.m.

## PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, You see us as we are—our strengths, our weaknesses, our accomplishments, and our shortcomings—and still You love us with a parent's heart.

God, we give You thanks for the patience You show us time and again. Despite our inclination to take things into our own hands, to fool ourselves to think that our way is the only way, to turn from Your guidance and walk away from Your loving arms, nonetheless, You stand beside, behind, and before us, ready to right us when we stumble and to reassure us when we fail.

Like a hen that broods over her nest, You gather us under Your wings and tend to our every need. Open our eyes to Your gracious care over us. Call us to seek shelter in Your encouraging embrace and to trust Your steadying hand.

We ask that You give us this day reminders of Your abiding faithfulness and enduring mercy. As we stand in the light of Your grace, may we see both our guilt and our acquittal.

Then may we find restoration and renewal to serve You as those who have been given a new chance to bask in Your love and proclaim Your compassion for all people.

In Your merciful name we pray.

Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BERGMAN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 88. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2129. An act to promote freedom of information and counter censorship and surveillance in North Korea, and for other purposes.

S. 2280. An act to provide PreCheck to certain severely injured or disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 3309. An act to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production.

## RETURN TO FISCAL RESTRAINT

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last week, a report from Moody's found that the average American is now spending an extra \$460 a month on everyday items like gas and groceries. Because of this staggering inflation caused by President Biden's failed policies, the average American family is being impacted.

The burden of this out-of-control inflation has fallen on working families, who can least afford to pay for the skyrocketing price of goods.

Now, instead of addressing the root causes of inflation, President Biden and Vice President HARRIS are once again championing their build back broken agenda, an agenda that would pour gasoline on a fire that is already far out of control.

Americans cannot afford this reckless spending, and we cannot afford to allow radical socialist policies to further destroy our Nation's economy.

It is time to return to fiscal restraint. It is time to stop spending money that we don't have. It is time to stop spending money on things that we do not need.

## STOP THE SPENDING

(Mr. BERGMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, I have spoken before about President Biden's and House Democrats' flawed economic record. I continue to hear from constituents from across Michigan's First District who feel cast aside by the policies of this administration.

Inflation has hit a high of 8.6 percent, and this President continues to blame everyone but himself. High inflation isn't an act of God. High inflation isn't solely an act of the Federal Reserve. High inflation certainly isn't an act of Putin, either.

President Biden said the buck stops with him, but maybe he has changed his mind. Don't be deceived; his stated plan to address inflation is a farce.

The President and his advisers told the American people inflation was transitory, all while passing trillions

in new spending. Instead of taking responsibility, this President continues to push tax-and-spend legislation that worsens inflation while leaving working families to pick up the tab.

I am asking the President and my colleagues to listen to the American people, stop the spending, and confront inflation head-on.

## DON'T PROSECUTE BORDER PATROL AGENTS

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, for months, the Democrats and the liberal media have been intentionally falsely accusing Border Patrol agents of whipping illegal immigrants coming across our southern border. The media falsely mislabeled the agents' long reins, which they use to control their horses, as whips.

Of course, where are all the fact checkers about this information? I guess they are absent over at The Washington Post and CNN.

Yet, the Biden administration's Department of Homeland Security isn't interested in the truth, either. They want to punish these Border Patrol agents who are doing their job and arresting illegal immigrants. Following a false narrative and special interest pressure, the DHS has announced plans to discipline these folks on horseback involved in the so-called incidents.

Prosecuting these law enforcement officers will do nothing but lower the already-low morale at the CBP.

The Biden administration's open-border and soft-on-crime policies have incentivized 2 million illegal immigrants to come across our southern border and have stripped Border Patrol agents from having the authority to stop it. Instead, they have become Welcome Wagon workers.

There is a caravan of illegal immigrants, nearly 20,000 strong, awaiting the day Biden fulfills his destructive promise of ending the border protections under title 42.

We need a true border policy that protects Americans.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

## INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS CYBERSECURITY TRAINING ACT

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7777) to amend the Homeland

Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7777

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act”.

#### SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS TRAINING INITIATIVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

##### “SEC. 2220D. INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS CYBERSECURITY TRAINING INITIATIVE.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Initiative (in this section referred to as the ‘Initiative’) is established within the Agency.

“(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Initiative is to develop and strengthen the skills of the cybersecurity workforce related to securing industrial control systems.

“(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the Initiative, the Director shall—

“(1) ensure the Initiative includes—

“(A) virtual and in-person trainings and courses provided at no cost to participants;

“(B) trainings and courses available at different skill levels, including introductory level courses;

“(C) trainings and courses that cover cyber defense strategies for industrial control systems, including an understanding of the unique cyber threats facing industrial control systems and the mitigation of security vulnerabilities in industrial control systems technology; and

“(D) appropriate consideration regarding the availability of trainings and courses in different regions of the United States; and

“(2) engage in—

“(A) collaboration with the National Laboratories of the Department of Energy in accordance with section 309;

“(B) consultation with Sector Risk Management Agencies; and

“(C) as appropriate, consultation with private sector entities with relevant expertise, such as vendors of industrial control systems technologies.

“(c) REPORTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the Initiative.

“(2) CONTENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) A description of the courses provided under the Initiative.

“(B) A description of outreach efforts to raise awareness of the availability of such courses.

“(C) Information on the number and demographics of participants in such courses, including by gender, race, and place of residence.

“(D) Information on the participation in such courses of workers from each critical infrastructure sector.

“(E) Plans for expanding access to industrial control systems education and training, including expanding access to women and underrepresented populations, and expanding access to different regions of the United States.

“(F) Recommendations on how to strengthen the state of industrial control systems cybersecurity education and training.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2220C the following new item:

“Sec. 2220D. Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Initiative.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) and the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Homeland Security for their support for moving my bill, H.R. 7777, the Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act, through committee. I thank the Speaker and majority leader for bringing this measure to the floor today.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 7777 is not only a winning number on a slot machine; it is a winning formula for bringing cyber hygiene to our industrial control systems across America.

Every day, we rely on critical infrastructure to power our homes, fuel our cars, and connect us online. One essential component of critical infrastructure is industrial control systems, also known as ICS, which digitally manage operations of these vital systems.

As Congress considers legislation to address cybersecurity threats to America’s interests, my legislation would help to secure vulnerable ICS at every level of our economy and our government. H.R. 7777 would make permanent an existing education initiative within the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, also known as CISA.

This initiative, the ICS training initiative, provides free virtual and in-person cybersecurity training to public and private security entities, including critical infrastructure administrators, national laboratories, and even small businesses.

This training equips technology professionals across all levels with the tools and expertise necessary to secure

themselves against advanced persistent threats.

When threats turn into successful attacks, it impacts the daily lives of every American, including sowing discord into our electoral processes, as we have seen election after election; shutting down our pipelines; or breaking down supply chains that provide essential food and other materials.

That means virtually everything that is connected to a network has a potential vulnerability, or what we would refer to as a left-of-boom vulnerability, the vulnerability that exists before the attack occurs. Every person, small business, or government database is a potential target.

In 2021 alone, cybercrimes inflicted approximately \$6 trillion in damages across the world. Attacks on industrial networks account for a significant portion of that number, and it is only going to get worse in the future.

These threats often emerge from sophisticated state actors, like Russia and China, that have the ability to exploit vulnerabilities to disrupt and destroy the systems that make our way of life possible.

As Putin and his regime become increasingly isolated because of a successful sanctions regime and the effort that we are prosecuting to help keep Ukraine in the fight, we should expect the Kremlin to progressively target the United States and our allies with unconventional cyberattacks on our election systems and critical infrastructure. Any success that Russia has in exploiting vulnerabilities will inevitably be closely watched by other countries, particularly China.

In sum, we know this threat is real and that malignant actors will persistently probe our systems to find additional weaknesses to exploit, which would cause real harms, harms to Americans that would blunt innovation, steal American secrets, and destroy America’s small businesses.

In my district, cybersecurity professionals deal with threats to ICS every single day. I specifically note two major Federal research centers, Sandia and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories, which play a critical role in protecting against worldwide cyber threats. They are in the heart of my district in Livermore, California.

This support is leveraged every day by numerous Federal agencies, including CISA, which sit on the front lines of protecting our infrastructure from bad actors. We in Congress must do everything we can to equip our security protectors with the resources they need to continue the fight, and that is what this legislation does.

Resources must include proactive ways to help cybersecurity-focused entities retain a competitive workforce. The training programs in my legislation will equip technology professionals with the skills, expertise, and resources they need to build resilience against threats to some of our most sensitive facilities.

I applaud CISA for increasing these trainings, which H.R. 7777—which I love saying—would make permanent. This commonsense program is an easy solution to build resilience against cyberattacks for our most vulnerable systems.

Madam Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7777, the Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act.

In policy discussions following recent cyber incidents, like SolarWinds and Colonial Pipeline, one constant area of concern to Congress and our cyber defenders, like the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, CISA, has been improving the Nation's workforce pipeline for cybersecurity and other STEM-related fields.

As the interconnectivity of our daily lives continues to grow, the estimated worldwide cost of cybercrime has risen to \$6 trillion annually. Despite this alarming and growing threat, some estimates say that the cybersecurity workforce is currently short about 1 to 3 million qualified professionals.

A recent Center for Strategic and International Studies, CSIS, study of IT decisionmakers across eight countries found that 82 percent of employers report a shortage of cybersecurity skills, and 71 percent believe this talent gap causes direct and measurable damage to their organization.

□ 1415

Federal agencies have been working to bridge the gap in skills required to prepare a future cyber workforce.

CISA is collaborating closely with organizations like the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST, to identify cyber knowledge deficits on a sector-by-sector basis. One example is the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education framework, which serves as a useful precursor for directing Federal resources into education and research priorities.

H.R. 7777 would require that CISA provide resources for the purpose of training cyber operators that are fluent across multiple segments of the cyber domain, not only information technology but also operational technology, like manufacturing systems and industrial control systems, which are commonplace within critical infrastructure sectors and are increasingly exposed to cyber risk.

We must continue to do all we can to improve our Nation's cyber posture and focus on policy that can help make our government and private sector critical infrastructure operations more resilient and prepared for future events.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 7777, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I appreciate the bipartisan, cooperative effort here to make sure that our cyber professionals across America are ready to meet the growing threats from Russia, China, and even nonstate cyber actors. That is exactly what H.R. 7777 seeks to do, by authorizing CISA's ICS cybersecurity training program and directing CISA to report to Congress annually about the initiative.

Improving the state of our cybersecurity workforce will be an ongoing effort, and these reports will help Congress continue to strengthen this program in the future.

Passing this bill will help us continue to move forward in developing the cybersecurity workforce we need to defend against the growing cyber threats that we face. In particular, this will help strengthen small businesses, particularly those in critical infrastructure, who do not yet today have cybersecurity defense forces receiving that training.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7777, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7777, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### NATIONAL COMPUTER FORENSICS INSTITUTE REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7174) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the National Computer Forensics Institute of the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7174

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022".*

#### SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL COMPUTER FORENSICS INSTITUTE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

*(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 822 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 383) is amended—*

*(1) in subsection (a)—*

*(A) in the subsection heading, by striking "IN GENERAL" and inserting "IN GENERAL; MISSION";*

*(B) by striking "2022" and inserting "2032"; and*

*(C) by striking the second sentence and inserting "The Institute's mission shall be to educate, train, and equip State, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, participants in the United States Secret Service's network of cyber fraud task forces, and other appropriate individuals regarding the investigation and prevention of cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, and related cybersecurity threats, including through the dissemination of homeland security information, in accordance with relevant Department guidance regarding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections.";*

*(2) by redesignating subsections (c) through (f) as subsections (d) through (g), respectively;*

*(3) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following new subsections:*

*"(b) CURRICULUM.—In furtherance of subsection (a), all education and training of the Institute shall be conducted in accordance with relevant Federal law and policy regarding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections, including best practices for safeguarding data privacy and fair information practice principles. Education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a) shall relate to the following:*

*"(1) Investigating and preventing cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, and related cybersecurity threats, including relating to instances involving illicit use of digital assets and emerging trends in cybersecurity and electronic crime.*

*"(2) Conducting forensic examinations of computers, mobile devices, and other information systems.*

*"(3) Prosecutorial and judicial considerations related to cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, related cybersecurity threats, and forensic examinations of computers, mobile devices, and other information systems.*

*"(4) Methods to obtain, process, store, and admit digital evidence in court.*

*"(c) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—In furtherance of subsection (a), the Institute shall research, develop, and share information relating to investigating cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, and related cybersecurity threats that prioritize best practices for forensic examinations of computers, mobile devices, and other information systems. Such information may include training on methods to investigate ransomware and other threats involving the use of digital assets.";*

*(4) in subsection (d), as so redesignated—*

*(A) by striking "cyber and electronic crime and related threats is shared with State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers and prosecutors" and inserting "cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, and related cybersecurity threats is shared with recipients of education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a)"; and*

*(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: "The Institute shall prioritize providing education and training to individuals from geographically-diverse jurisdictions throughout the United States.";*

*(5) in subsection (e), as so redesignated—*

*(A) by striking "State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers" and inserting "recipients of education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a)"; and*

*(B) by striking "necessary to conduct cyber and electronic crime and related threat investigations and computer and mobile device forensic examinations" and inserting "for investigating and preventing cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, related cybersecurity threats, and for forensic examinations of computers, mobile devices, and other information systems";*

*(6) in subsection (f), as so redesignated—*

*(A) by amending the heading to read as follows: "CYBER FRAUD TASK FORCES";*

*(B) by striking "Electronic Crime" and inserting "Cyber Fraud";*

*(C) by striking "State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers" and inserting*

"recipients of education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a)"; and

(D) by striking "at" and inserting "by";

(7) by redesignating subsection (g), as redesignated pursuant to paragraph (2), as subsection (i); and

(8) by inserting after subsection (f), as so redesignated, the following new subsections:

"(g) EXPENSES.—The Director of the United States Secret Service may pay for all or a part of the education, training, or equipment provided by the Institute, including relating to the travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses of recipients of education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a).

"(h) ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall include in the annual report required pursuant to section 1116 of title 31, United States Code, information regarding the activities of the Institute, including relating to the following:

"(1) Activities of the Institute, including, where possible, an identification of jurisdictions with recipients of education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a) of this section during such year and information relating to the costs associated with such education and training.

"(2) Any information regarding projected future demand for such education and training.

"(3) Impacts of the Institute's activities on jurisdictions' capability to investigate and prevent cybersecurity incidents, electronic crimes, and related cybersecurity threats.

"(4) A description of the nomination process for State, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, participants in the United States Secret Service's network of cyber fraud task forces, and other appropriate individuals to receive the education and training provided pursuant to subsection (a).

"(5) Any other issues determined relevant by the Secretary.

"(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

"(1) CYBERSECURITY THREAT.—The term 'cybersecurity threat' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114-113; 6 U.S.C. 1501))

"(2) INCIDENT.—The term 'incident' has the meaning given such term in section 2209(a).

"(3) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term 'information system' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114-113; 6 U.S.C. 1501(9)))."

(b) GUIDANCE FROM THE PRIVACY OFFICER AND CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OFFICER.—The Privacy Officer and the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security shall provide guidance, upon the request of the Director of the United States Secret Service, regarding the functions specified in subsection (b) of section 822 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 383), as amended by subsection (a).

(c) TEMPLATE FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION FROM PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Secret Service shall develop and disseminate to jurisdictions that are recipients of education and training provided by the National Computer Forensics Institute pursuant to subsection (a) of section 822 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 383), as amended by subsection (a), a template to permit each such jurisdiction to submit to the Director reports on the impacts on such jurisdiction of such education and training, including information on the number of digital forensics exams conducted annually. The Director shall, as appropriate, revise such template and disseminate to jurisdictions described in this subsection any such revised templates.

(d) REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Secret Service shall carry out a requirements analysis of approaches to expand capacity of the National Computer Forensics Institute to carry out the Institute's mission as set forth in subsection (a) of section 822 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 383), as amended by subsection (a).

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after completing the requirements analysis under paragraph (1), the Director of the United States Secret Service shall submit to Congress such analysis, together with a plan to expand the capacity of the National Computer Forensics Institute to provide education and training described in such subsection. Such analysis and plan shall consider the following:

(A) Expanding the physical operations of the Institute.

(B) Expanding the availability of virtual education and training to all or a subset of potential recipients of education and training from the Institute.

(C) Some combination of the considerations set forth in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(e) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The Director of the United States Secret Service may coordinate with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security to carry out research and development of systems and procedures to enhance the National Computer Forensics Institute's capabilities and capacity to carry out the Institute's mission as set forth in subsection (a) of section 822 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 383), as amended by subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) and the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7174, the National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022, introduced in this House by Ms. SLOTKIN of Michigan.

Ms. SLOTKIN's legislation addresses ransomware threats that are on the rise and are costing American companies and the American people millions of dollars each year. In fact, former Cisco CEO John Chambers estimates that in the year 2022, we will see approximately \$120,000, on average, in costs to 60,000 American businesses who will be victims of ransomware attacks.

Ransomware attacks have targeted our most critical industries, from the energy sector to food processing to schools and even hospitals. State and local law enforcement are on the front lines of protecting against this threat and often are the first people called when an attack occurs, and they are on the ground in communities to respond.

Recently, FBI Director Chris Wray told Congress that within an hour, if a business calls the FBI, one of his agents can respond, either virtually or at their doorstep, to assist them.

More than ever, State and local law enforcement need the training and tools to investigate and respond to ransomware and other cyber-based attacks. That is where the National Computer Forensics Institute, or NCFI, comes in.

Established in 2008 by the U.S. Secret Service, NCFI is recognized as a pre-eminent Federal facility for State and local law enforcement to receive cybersecurity training.

At NCFI, the Secret Service trains State, local, Tribal, and territory officers, prosecutors, and judges in cybercrime investigations and cyber-incident response.

To date, because of this training, more than 18,000 law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges across all 50 States and territories have received training at NCFI's center in Hoover, Alabama.

As introduced, Ms. SLOTKIN's H.R. 7174 would reauthorize NCFI through 2032.

Like many of my colleagues here in Congress, I began my career as a prosecutor, and I know the importance of training law enforcement, prosecutors, and judicial officers.

Before a case ever reaches the trial stage, dozens of law enforcement officers, investigators, and attorneys have pored over every shred of evidence to ensure justice is served.

Since evidence today is increasingly digital and more and more meticulous to review, it is imperative that law enforcement, prosecutors, and judicial officers from communities across the country have access to necessary training on emerging and digital technologies, like AI, and equipment to put that training into action. That is what Ms. SLOTKIN's bill will do.

H.R. 7174 will ensure that NCFI's operation will continue for 10 more years and better position the institute for success.

The bill strengthens its operations by requiring privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections be integrated into the training; it authorizes NCFI to engage in research and development of different approaches to training for investigations involving ransomware and threats involving the use of emerging digital assets; and it requires the Secret Service Director to report on the demand for training at NCFI, the institute's ability to meet that demand, and whether to expand further NCFI facilities and training opportunities.

NCFI's authority to continue its training will end in November of this year, but we know that cyber actors, nation-state and non-nation-state, their efforts will not, which makes H.R. 7174's swift passage so important.

The House authorized the NCFI by an overwhelming bipartisan vote in the 115th Congress, and the Committee on



Homeland Security passed this bipartisan bill by unanimous voice vote last month. It has 17 bipartisan cosponsors.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleague to support Ms. SLOTKIN's legislation once again, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
Washington, DC, June 8, 2022.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,  
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: This letter is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 7174, the "National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022," that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 7174, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,  
Washington, DC, June 8, 2022.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7174, the "National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022." I recognize that the Committee on the Judiciary has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 7174, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on the Judiciary with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 7174 in the Committee report on this measure and in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this Nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,  
Chairman,  
Committee on Homeland Security.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7174, the National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act.

Our Nation is facing an increase in cyber threats stemming from multiple angles. These range from critical infrastructure vulnerabilities to child exploitation online.

Previous cyberattacks have highlighted the need for preventive measures and law enforcement support at every level, including Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial.

Many recent attacks and exploited vulnerabilities have severely impacted the American people and economy. Adding to this, with the ongoing war in Ukraine, the intelligence community is warning of a heightened cyber threat from Russia.

The National Computer Forensics Institute in Hoover, Alabama, is operated by the United States Secret Service. NCFI provides essential education and training to State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges on how to mitigate, detect, and respond to cyber threats.

Since opening in 2008, NCFI has continuously worked to equip its students with the necessary tools and knowledge needed to prevent cybercrime.

Now, more than ever, as we are facing cyberattacks from malicious actors like Russia, China, and Iran, in addition to other criminal behavior online like child pornography, bolstering cyber training and tools for our law enforcement partners is imperative.

Congress officially authorized the NCFI for 5 years in 2017. This bill reauthorizes NCFI for 10 years and updates its mission, function, and curriculum.

In addition, the bill requires an annual report on NCFI's impact and activities, a requirements analysis for its potential expansion, and a process to receive feedback from participating jurisdictions.

Cybersecurity has never been more important to homeland security, and it is pivotal that we train our State and local law enforcement to address this threat and other online nefarious activities head-on.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 7174, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

As stated, the NCFI training and education program is too important to expire. It will do so in November. I appreciate the gentlewoman from Iowa and her side's support for this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge swift passage of H.R. 7174, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7174, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## PREVENT EXPOSURE TO NARCOTICS AND TOXICS ACT OF 2021

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5274) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide training for U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5274

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act of 2021" or the "PREVENT ACT of 2021".

### SEC. 2. PROVIDING TRAINING FOR U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION PERSONNEL ON THE USE OF CONTAINMENT DEVICES TO PREVENT SECONDARY EXPOSURE TO FENTANYL AND OTHER POTENTIALLY LETHAL SUBSTANCES.

(a) TRAINING.—Paragraph (1) of section 416(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 216(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(C) How to use containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances."

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CONTAINMENT DEVICES.—Section 416(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 216(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" after "equipment" and inserting a comma; and

(2) by inserting "and containment devices" after "naloxone".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) and the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5274, the Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act, as introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative JOYCE of Ohio. I see that he is here, so I will let him speak on his bill, and I will follow up shortly.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,  
Washington, DC, June 17, 2022.

Hon. RICHARD E. NEAL,  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5274, the "PREVENT Act of 2021." I recognize that the Committee on Ways and Means has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 5274, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 5274 in the Committee report on this measure and in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this Nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,  
Chairman,  
Committee on Homeland Security.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,  
Washington, DC, June 17, 2022.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,  
Chair, Committee on Homeland Security,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR THOMPSON: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 5274, the "PREVENT Act of 2021", the Committee on Ways and Means agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 5274.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,  
Chair.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5274, the Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act, introduced by my friend and colleague, DAVID JOYCE.

This bill addresses the important issue of protecting our frontline Customs and Border Protection personnel from the dangerous and illicit drugs they encounter every day.

This is especially important as the situation at our southern border continues to worsen by the day under this administration. In fiscal year 2021, Customs and Border Protection officers

and agents seized more than 914,000 pounds of illicit narcotics, and so far this fiscal year, CBP is on track to seize a similar amount of illegal drugs.

□ 1430

Unfortunately, in 2019, the Department of Homeland Security's Office of the Inspector General issued a report that found CBP personnel were not adequately protected and were at greater risk of secondary exposure while handling illicit drugs such as fentanyl and methamphetamine.

CBP frontline personnel often work in challenging and dangerous environments as they risk exposure to these illicit drugs via inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, and contact with needles.

H.R. 5274 will require the CBP Commissioner to issue containment devices, which are critical tools that provide protection against secondary exposure to fentanyl and other chemicals to help protect our frontline officers and agents.

Madam Speaker, I strongly encourage all Members to support this bill to protect our dedicated frontline law enforcement at the border, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Madam Speaker, with over 108,000 Americans dying from a drug overdose last year, all of us are uniquely aware of the opioid crisis ravaging our country.

Similarly, Americans have watched as the crisis at our southern border has turned into an outright catastrophe. There is a threat that both these crises pose, and it has gone unaddressed for far too long: secondary exposure to fentanyl. Secondary exposure occurs when an individual is unintentionally exposed to fentanyl and the drug enters the bloodstream through accidental absorption.

This happened in my home State of Ohio. A police officer overdosed after brushing fentanyl off his uniform following the arrest of a drug dealer.

The threat of secondary exposure is consistently faced by one group in particular: Customs and Border Protection agents. CBP officers have seized over 340,000 pounds of drugs this fiscal year, including 5,300 pounds of fentanyl. That is enough to kill 2.4 billion people.

Madam Speaker, today, I am calling on my colleagues to pass my bill to better protect those working to secure our borders: H.R. 5274, the Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act. Known as the PREVENT Act, my bill would require CBP to issue containment devices to all frontline border security personnel and provide training on their proper use.

Congress already requires CBP to provide Narcan to all officers at risk of

secondary exposure, making this legislation a simple but necessary extension of the tools we provide those who defend our borders. Containment devices are a critical safety technology that allows first responders to safely store fentanyl and other dangerous substances in a secure device.

They not only protect agents from secondary exposure, but also better preserve narcotics for forensic analysis, improving the integrity of investigations and the chances of further legal action against traffickers.

The crisis at our southern border has exploded to unprecedented levels, and with it, we have seen a shocking rise in the amount of fentanyl flowing into the United States. While those of us in Congress may differ on how we believe this crisis should be solved, we can agree that the men and women working to stop deadly drugs from reaching our communities deserve to be protected on this job. The PREVENT Act provides them with that protection.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to have introduced this bill and will always have the backs of the CBP agents working to keep our country safe. These men and women put their lives on the line every day. The least Congress can do is ensure they have what they need to do their jobs as safely as possible.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague across the aisle, Mr. JOYCE, a former prosecutor, someone who understands the importance of having the backs of law enforcement as they are on the frontlines in dealing with this deadly toxin. I, too, commend CBP for the hard work that they do every single day and the drugs that they are interdicting to protect our communities.

No doubt, fentanyl and other toxics have taken thousands of American lives. I can personally speak that in my family, we have seen a family member suffer through a fentanyl addiction. If I could wave a wand and get rid of all the fentanyl in the world, I would do it. Mr. JOYCE's legislation makes sure that we are not exposing more people unnecessarily to it.

Madam Speaker, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that over 107,000 drug overdose deaths occurred in 2021, which is an increase of nearly 15 percent from 2020. And most of these originate overseas, primarily from China, who is not doing enough to stop the fentanyl leaving its borders.

But the heroes of U.S. Customs and Border Protection interdict and seize opioids and other illicit drugs at our borders before they make their way into American communities, and we know that their exposure is extremely dangerous and could be fatal.

When detecting or seizing opioids, frontline CBP personnel are at high risk of exposure to these substances through inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact. One way to prevent accidental



contact is through Mr. JOYCE's legislation that would provide the use of containment devices. This legislation protects CBP officers and agents by ensuring that those at risk of exposure have access to containment devices and, most importantly, understand how to use them.

Last Congress, this body enacted Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE's Synthetic Opioid Exposure Prevention and Training Act to protect CBP personnel from exposure to synthetic opioids. That law required CBP to implement a safety framework to protect its personnel from exposure to potential synthetic opioids.

We also enacted Congressman CLAY HIGGINS' DHS Opioid Detection Resilience Act to ensure CBP implements a strategy to detect synthetic opioids at lower purity levels.

Together, these measures responded to concerns raised by the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General about the risk of accidental narcotics exposure to frontline CBP personnel.

Madam Speaker, consideration of H.R. 5274 is particularly timely as CBP's fentanyl seizures continue to increase.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 5274, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, certainly, H.R. 5274 is a small step that we can take in managing the crisis at our southern border, in addition to emphasizing border security. I thank Representative JOYCE for his very astute observation that our law enforcement is at risk and for his bill to help protect those who protect and serve us.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. Again, I thank Mr. JOYCE. I thank the other side for their bipartisan interest in this legislation.

As I said, as the son of a police officer, a brother to a number of police officers—we are a law enforcement family—and I see every day and hear from my family about the exposure they face, particularly those on the southern border.

Madam Speaker, I seek swift passage of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5274.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I seek recognition for a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has been made aware of a valid basis for the gentlewoman's point of personal privilege.

The gentlewoman from Georgia is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I would like to address the House and talk about how I have been mistreated as a freshman Member of Congress and how crimes have been committed against me. They have been caught by the Capitol Police. They have been sent to the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice is refusing to prosecute these crimes.

This is another example of the two-tiered justice system that we are living under right now under the Biden Department of Justice and Democrat leadership.

Now, I would like to go back to the beginning.

Many news articles have reported that this has happened to me. But I would like to remind the House that starting on February 4, as a freshman Member of Congress, I was kicked off committees by the Democrat majority and 11 of my Republican colleagues, unfortunately. So I serve here as a Member of Congress without committees representing my district. But I have continued to work hard.

I would also remind the House that on February 24, after we had voted on the Equality Act and we had been debating back and forth, I had made many statements based on my beliefs, based on Biblical truths, based on the beliefs of my district that I represent, that there are only two genders: Male and female. And I stand firm on that. But my Democrat colleague across the aisle placed a trans flag across the hall from my office to apparently, maybe, shame me for my vote.

That happened.

Then in response to that, I simply put up a sign outside my office responding to the flag. But it continued on.

There was also another incident on June 29 where one of my Democrat colleagues screamed at me in the Cannon tunnel, yelling and screaming at me for having a mask pulled down to my chin while I was talking on a Facebook live video. So all of it was caught on a video.

That Member then went to the Speaker and claimed that I had attacked her and was able to get her office moved because, apparently, she claimed I was a threat to her—where I was not—and she was given a security detail for her protection.

Then there were 73 Democrat colleagues who introduced a resolution to expel me from Congress.

I will tell you what that says. It simply says that, "Representative MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE, be, and she hereby is, expelled from the House of Representatives," giving no reason whatsoever for this resolution, but yet, it is sponsored by 1 of my Democrat colleagues and cosponsored by 73 other Democrat colleagues.

Yet, I have done nothing wrong.

What else happened? Well, let's go a little further. I have over \$100,000 in mask fines. And then when I went before the House Committee on Ethics on these mask fines, four of the five Democrats on the House Committee on Ethics also had their names on this resolution to expel me from Congress.

I asked them to recuse themselves, and they refused. Therefore, that wasn't very fair. That is not fair treatment.

I have even had my character attacked on the House floor, calling me horrendous names, horrible names, insulting names that aren't true about me at all, accusing me of things that I have never done, especially involving January 6.

Then there was even an effort recently to remove my name off of the ballot so that the people of my district couldn't even vote for me. And that came from a Democrat leftwing group that was funded by Democrats. I beat that in court.

All of this time, with all of these things happening, the media has promoted all of it. And because of this, I have had nearly 60 official death threats, 21 direct death threats—and there is a man from New York currently on trial for threatening to kill me—19 indirect threats—these are basically death wishes and harassment—and 8 sexually related threats, individuals that have made threats of sexual assault against myself and members of my family.

I will give you a few examples.

One person said, "I need to F-ing kill you."

Another one said, "Marjorie Greene should find a bullet in her head."

Another one said, "I can't wait till you get raped until you are dead."

And another threat said, "I will come see you and your children"—and it went on and on.

Now, all during this time, I have requested protection, saying I need help, I need protection. I don't feel safe in these buildings. I don't feel safe at all. And all of that has been denied. But I have watched many of my colleagues across the aisle in the majority party receive a lot of protection and help, but I have gotten none.

I want to go through some things that happened just recently. This sign seems to upset people so much, but it is a simple truth. That is an example of what I believe based on my Christian faith, based on what the Bible says in Genesis—that God created us in His image, male and female. He created us. And this is also the majority belief of the people from Georgia's 14th District.

□ 1445

This sign has been attacked repeatedly. As a matter of fact, it has been attacked 11 times. Nine times it has been vandalized, and twice it has been stolen. There has been a very specific series of attacks that have happened. There are seven of these.

January 25, 2022, was the first report of this type of destruction. Instead of people writing on it or stealing the sign, this was where someone decided to put a sticker on the sign using Bible verses to attack my Christian faith and covering mostly the word “female.”

The sign destruction continued. Each time we would replace it, the same thing would happen again.

I want to remind everyone that this was when our House offices were still closed to the public. It was apparent that it was a staff member somewhere in our office building.

Again, it showed up, another sticker attacking my Christian faith, mostly over the word “female.” It happened on February 1, 2022, then on February 2, 2022, on February 22, and on February 28. Each time, the stickers were placed on the sign attacking my Christian faith. Even if I wrote something back, it didn't matter. Another sticker would appear.

Every single attack had to do with a Bible verse, and it was directed at me, maybe even a sticker of a picture of Jesus that said: “I never knew you, MTG.” That was on the previous one.

My staff and I had been communicating with the House Sergeant at Arms multiple times, but we were never getting a response. I had requested cameras multiple times but was not getting any cameras.

Finally, the House Sergeant at Arms came to my office, and I talked to them out in the hallway and was very loud in the hallway about my need for surveillance cameras because I have nothing to hide.

I am perfectly fine with all the cameras in this building and all the cameras in Longworth, where my office is. Myself and my staff have nothing to hide, but clearly, there are other people that do.

I was demanding surveillance cameras because this entire time this had been going on—at that point, it had been over a year. The person that was continually attacking the sign is also attacking me and is angry at me. I did not know if this was a person that I got in the elevator with alone. I did not know if this person was someone that I may be on an escalator with, passing in the hallway, passing on the stairwell. I didn't know if this was a person that personally knew me or someone I had never talked to in my life.

What I did know was the attacks kept coming. They would not stop. It was someone who worked in the building, and they clearly hated me. I felt very unsafe. I felt my life was in danger, especially with the amount of death threats that I receive against myself and my family and the com-

plete refusal from the Sergeant at Arms and leadership to provide me with any kind of security or protection.

Finally, they put surveillance cameras up. That was installed by the House Sergeant at Arms on March 4. Guess what? Additional destruction continued. It happened again on March 10. How about that? Six days after the camera went up, the sign was attacked again, of course, against my Christian faith, attacking my religion, and always making sure it was somewhere covering the word “female” on the sign, attacking my gender.

This time, on March 10, there happened to be a camera installed. The suspect was caught on camera on March 10, and again, he was caught on camera on March 11. Two times in one week, he was caught. Do you know what? They didn't tell me who it was. They refused to tell me who this person was.

They caught him on camera. They issued an arrest warrant to the Department of Justice and the U.S. Attorney's Office on March 15 for destruction of public or private property under D.C. Code 22-3312.01.

They caught him. They had it on video, knew who it was, and still refused to tell me. No one would tell me who this person is. I am still living in fear of: Who is this person? Why are they doing this? Are they possibly one of the people threatening my life?

To my extreme disappointment, I received a phone call from the U.S. Attorney's Office, who I thought for sure when I got on the phone and it was a woman, I thought she might have some sympathy for what I am going through. She let me know that the U.S. Attorney's Office is declining to prosecute any charges against this person, and they would not be following through. Even though they have it on video—they know exactly who he is, and he has clearly broken the law—they didn't want to prosecute it.

This is from our Department of Justice, the same Department of Justice that is not prosecuting people that are harassing our Supreme Court Justices and breaking Federal law, the same Department of Justice that is not keeping our borders safe, the same Department of Justice that is supposed to uphold all of our Federal laws for our country but not stopping the fentanyl crisis, and the same Department of Justice that isn't prosecuting crime, apparently, anywhere because crime is out of control.

They don't care about crime here in this place in Congress, in the Capitol complex. They only care about the people that definitely came in and walked around on January 6. If you are one of those people, they are prosecuting you to the hilt. Some of them are rotting in the D.C. jail now.

If you are a Republican Member of Congress and someone is stalking, harassing, attacking your gender, attacking your religion, they drop the

charges. You see, that is a two-tiered justice system. I can't imagine why we are allowing that to happen.

The problem here is all the American people are paying their taxes, and the Department of Justice is receiving their full budget, but the Department of Justice is only prosecuting crimes that matter to half the country. That is a two-tiered justice system.

In order to have a justice system that is fair and good, and one that the American people can trust, it should be a justice system that prosecutes crime just because it is a crime, not based on a political party, not based on does it match up with the ideas or policies they agree with or the President that is in the White House or whoever is Speaker of the House or whoever is in leadership. It should matter that it is a crime, and they should prosecute these crimes. Unfortunately, that is not happening.

I did find out who this person is, and it is reported in the news. I did find out that it is Representative JAKE AUCHINCLOSS' chief of staff. His chief of staff is the person that has been consistently attacking the sign, targeting me, and harassing me.

This is a chief of staff. This isn't a low-level staffer. This isn't an intern. This is a chief of staff, who has had quite a career here working in this institution and who knows better.

As a matter of fact, he fully believes that you shouldn't harass anyone over their religion or their gender or their sex or any of these things. He definitely believes in hate crimes because, previously, when he worked at another Member's office, when he was chief of staff in that office, there was a man that yanked down their pride flag outside their office, yanked it down and mistreated it. Well, Tim Hysom, the chief of staff at JAKE AUCHINCLOSS' office, who has been targeting and harassing me, was so offended at that action that he and the other staff chased that man down the hall. They wanted the Capitol Police to arrest him and prosecute him. They wanted him prosecuted.

Yet, Tim Hysom, chief of staff for JAKE AUCHINCLOSS, feels he is completely above the law. He feels and says that my sign saying there are only two genders, male and female, he says it is a statement of hate, and, therefore, he is entitled to attack me for it.

You see, that is complete hypocrisy. That is not the way this works. Why is one above the other? It shouldn't be. I thought, in America, aren't we all equal? Aren't all of our beliefs protected? Isn't our speech protected? Why is my religion under attack? Why is Christianity under attack? My belief in defending women's and girls' privacy rights in sports, why is that wrong yet it is okay for him to defend the pride flag and be angered and upset and want to arrest and prosecute someone when they attack it? It is a two-tiered justice system.

This is a man that I don't know; he doesn't know me. I didn't know who he

was until a few weeks ago. I had no idea. For a time, I have been in my office building many times late at night, but I don't go there by myself anymore because of this man right here.

I don't know if he is one of the death threats that have called my office. I don't know if he is one of the people that mail in disgusting, horrible things to me and my office. I don't know what else he would do because he feels he is above the law and beyond reproach.

I also don't understand why his boss, Representative JAKE AUCHINCLOSS, still has him employed. I will tell you right now, if anyone in my office, if any of my staff, were to do what he has been doing to another Member of Congress, they would be fired. My staff would never do it.

Since early on in our term, when my colleague across the hall from me attacked me on Twitter by starting on my nameplate and turning the camera to herself where she planted the trans flag, no one in my office, none of my staff, has touched her flag, nor would we because we respect her freedom of speech and her right to have it there. We would not touch it.

That is not how I have been treated. I have been treated much differently. I have been attacked over and over and over and over.

Finally, when I got video surveillance cameras, the Capitol Police did a great job. They caught him. They issued a warrant for his arrest, and they sent it to the Department of Justice, but the Department of Justice doesn't care. Why? Probably because I am a Republican.

We don't have a Republican White House. We don't have a Republican-controlled Congress. Why should Republican Congresswoman MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE matter? Apparently, I don't matter. My safety doesn't matter, and the beliefs of my district don't matter, not to the Department of Justice.

They have no interest in prosecuting Tim Hysom for attacking me seven times, twice caught on video. Nope. They don't care because half the country doesn't care.

Let's go a little bit further. There have been more things that have happened. I feel like it is almost like high school mean-girl behavior, but this is supposed to be Congress.

We also had a situation on June 16, just last week. There was a certain film crew that works for Stephen Colbert who had been basically stalking me all day long, going throughout, following us around here. My staff was very helpful in putting me in the car and keeping me away from them. They ended up outside my office, and my staff took me somewhere else so I didn't have to go there.

Now, we find out that it was a certain Democrat Member who is serving on the January 6th Committee who let them in the buildings. When the Capitol Police threw them out, it also happened to be Congressman JAKE

AUCHINCLOSS' and Tim Hysom's staff that let them back in late at night.

□ 1500

Madam Speaker, do you know whose office they were going to?

Mine. My office. So this is more behavior where I don't feel safe. I feel as if my life is constantly threatened. I am constantly harassed. This is no way for anyone to have to do work here. This place should not be run like this. This shouldn't be allowed.

Now, while the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol is currently accusing one of my colleagues, Representative BARRY LOUDERMILK, of giving tours—which is a lie about him. They are lying about him and saying that he did something he did not do. They, at the same time, were letting these people in all of our office buildings. We don't even know where they all went. But they know, and the Capitol Police know. They were allowing them to go everywhere, as if they were doing some sort of insurrection.

Why is that being allowed?

Why do they get to have tours and free rein running all around the hallways and attacking Members' offices, but then we get accused of something horrible?

This is wrong.

Madam Speaker, do you know what people care about?

People care about inflation; they can't afford groceries; mothers can't find baby formula; women can't find tampons; people can't afford gas; people are so upset about crime; and people are so upset that no one cares that we even have a border. These are the things that people care about.

They don't care about the petty and ridiculous garbage that happens in this place. But this is what we are dealing with because the Department of Justice will not prosecute any of these crimes.

It is all about politics.

Aren't politics disgusting? I am so sick and tired of politics.

The whole reason why I ran for Congress is because I was upset that we are a Nation in debt that we will never be able to repay. I have three children—I hope to God I have grandchildren—and I don't know what is going to happen to their lives. I was upset because our economy is so fragile and is at risk of crumbling.

I was upset because our Nation had been shut down over a virus, and we should have never been shut down.

I was upset because I feel as if we have the greatest country in the world, but it is this place that doesn't respect it. I respect the American people far more than I respect this institution because the American people work their tails off. They pay their taxes. They balance their checkbooks, and they do everything they can to get by.

But here we play political games where chiefs of staff who know better attack women over our religious be-

liefs and about the fact that we refuse to back down about there only being two genders.

So if that is hate, if that is a comment of hate, am I going to end up being locked away in jail somewhere?

If so, Madam Speaker, you can put me in the dungeon, and I will still scream it from the pits of the dungeon of the jail because it is my belief and it is the truth.

Women are under attack and girls are under attack. We have no more rights because any man who decides that he calls himself a woman can invade our spaces. And any man—when we stand up against it—can attack us, and the Department of Justice will do nothing about it. What kind of Congress is that?

Aren't we supposed to be the body that legislates the laws, creates the budget, and funds the Department of Justice?

We are supposed to be. But, no, we are doing things like this.

So I get to go here. I am here at work this week. Tim Hysom is still chief of staff for Representative JAKE AUCHINCLOSS. Representative ADAM SCHIFF—who is currently on the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol and right now is lying about Republicans—who let in Stephen Colbert's gang of seven Democrat activist film crew still has his committee. I don't have committees.

This isn't how people should be treated. This isn't right.

Here is the other thing: It is not just I who feels this way. There are tens of millions of Americans—hundreds of millions of Americans—who agree and who are tired of it, sick and tired of it.

So while this institution is making a mockery of itself with its Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol, the Department of Justice refuses to prosecute all of the BLM rioters. No. Their charges got dropped.

Everyone who did come in here and riot—and by the way, I didn't like it either. I didn't like it at all. It scared me a lot—but those people, oh, they have been charged. The Department of Justice will do that.

But they won't prosecute this man, and his boss won't fire him. No. He gets to keep his job.

Again, I want to remind you, Madam Speaker, if my staff—imagine—had attacked my colleague across the hall, had attacked her trans flag, I cannot even imagine what would happen to them. Not only would I have fired them, they would have been arrested. They would probably still be in jail, and their names, their lives, and every detail of their life would be spread all over the news. People would know where they went to elementary school, they would know their mom and dad, and they would definitely know their address. I am sure. They would have their phone number, and they would see every social media post, text, message or whatever. It would all be out there.

But, no, that is not how it works for us. And that is a two-tiered justice system.

The reason why I bring this up is the way that I have been treated—mistreated really—since I came here as a freshman Member of Congress—and I want to remind everyone that I have never been arrested. I have always paid my taxes. I have not broken the law. I have done nothing wrong. It is the majority party that doesn't like my speech. That is it.

So I have been kicked off committees. I have been routinely attacked. I have been lied about. My character has been completely destroyed, not only by people in here but the media definitely helps them. I have so many death threats that I have had to pay for my own personal security. Now the Department of Justice will not prosecute someone when they are caught committing a crime against me, against my gender, and my religion. They have been attacking me over and over and over again.

Do you know something, Madam Speaker?

The way this place treats me is exactly the way conservatives, Republican voters, and many Americans feel treated. They feel mistreated because this place only cares about itself. This place cares about what happens here and is so disconnected to farmers who are about to go out of business, mothers who can't find baby formula, and women who can't find feminine products.

All those border towns have been overrun, overrun, and overrun. They try to help the people so much. They can't even help anymore. The crime is increasing. We are sending billions and billions of dollars over for a proxy war with Russia and some other country to protect their borders, but we won't protect our own. The American people feel mistreated, the same way I feel mistreated.

It is completely wrong. It needs to change.

You see, Madam Speaker, this is a place where we should all be working together. It shouldn't be hard for Democrats and Republicans to come up with a budget that serves our country. It shouldn't be hard for us to work together to fund a Department of Justice that prosecutes crimes in America and crimes against Members of Congress. That should be something we care about.

This shouldn't be complicated; but somehow it is complicated, and it is all complicated because of the disgusting industry called politics. And that needs to change.

We are going to hit a point one day where the American people are so sick of us, are sick of Congress, and are sick of what happens here. We are going to hit a point one day where the American people will not only be sick of us, but they just won't trust us anymore.

And do you want to know something, Madam Speaker?

Madam Speaker, I don't blame them one single bit.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### NDO FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7072) to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify delayed notice requirements, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7072

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "NDO Fairness Act".

#### SEC. 2. DELAY OF NOTIFICATION.

Section 2705(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) DELAY OF NOTIFICATION.—

"(1) APPLICATION.—A governmental entity that is seeking a warrant, order, or subpoena under section 2703 may include in the application (or motion in the case of an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State statute or a Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena) a request to a court of competent jurisdiction for an order delaying the notification under section 2703 for a period of not more than 60 days.

"(2) DETERMINATION.—The court may not grant a request for delayed notification to a customer or subscriber made under paragraph (1), or an extension of such delayed notification requested by the governmental entity pursuant to paragraph (3), unless the court issues a written determination, based on specific and articulable facts, and including written findings of fact and conclusions of law, that it is substantially likely that the notification of the customer or subscriber of the existence of the warrant, order, or subpoena will result in—

"(A) endangering the life or physical safety of an individual;

"(B) flight from prosecution;

"(C) destruction of or tampering with evidence;

"(D) intimidation of potential witnesses; or

"(E) otherwise seriously jeopardizing an investigation or unduly delaying a trial.

"(3) EXTENSION.—The governmental entity may request one or more extensions of the delay of notification granted under paragraph (2) for a period of not more than 60 days for each such extension. The court may only grant such an extension if the court makes a written determination required under paragraph (2) and the extension is in accordance with the requirements of such paragraph.

"(4) EXPIRATION OF DELAY OF NOTIFICATION.—Upon expiration of the period of delay of notification and all extensions thereof under paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, the governmental entity shall deliver to the customer or subscriber by at least 2 methods, which shall be personal service, registered or first-class mail, electronic mail, or other means approved by the court, as reasonably calculated to reach the customer or subscriber within 72 hours of the expiration of the delay—

"(A) a copy of the warrant, order, or subpoena; and

"(B) notice that informs such customer or subscriber—

"(i) of the nature of the inquiry made by the governmental entity, with reasonable specificity;

"(ii) that information maintained for such customer or subscriber by the provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service to which the warrant, order, or subpoena under section 2703 was directed, was supplied to or requested by the governmental entity;

"(iii) that notification of such customer or subscriber was delayed by court order;

"(iv) the identity of the court that issued such order;

"(v) the provision of law under which the order delaying notification was authorized; and

"(vi) that the governmental entity will, upon request by the customer or subscriber made within 180 days after receiving notification under this paragraph, provide the customer or subscriber with a copy of the information that was disclosed in response to the warrant, order, or subpoena, or in the event that no information was disclosed, a written certification that no information was disclosed.

"(5) COPY OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED.—Upon expiration of the period of delay of notification under paragraph (2) or (3) of this subsection, and at the request of the customer or subscriber made within 180 days of receiving notification under paragraph (4), the governmental entity shall promptly provide the customer or subscriber—

"(A) with a description of the information disclosed and a copy of the information that was disclosed in response to the warrant, order, or subpoena; or

"(B) in the event that no information was disclosed, with a written certification that no information was disclosed."

#### SEC. 3. PRECLUSION OF NOTICE.

Section 2705(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) PRECLUSION OF NOTICE.—

"(1) APPLICATION.—A governmental entity that is seeking a warrant, order, or subpoena under section 2703, when it is not required to notify the customer or subscriber, or to the extent that it may delay such notice pursuant to subsection (a), may apply to a court for an order, subject to paragraph (6), directing a provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service to which a warrant, order, or subpoena under section 2703 is directed not to notify any other person of the existence of the warrant, order, or subpoena for a period of not more than either 60 days or the period of delay of notice provided under subsection (a), if any.

"(2) DETERMINATION.—The court may not grant a request for an order made under paragraph (1), or an extension of such order requested by the governmental entity pursuant to paragraph (3), unless—

"(A) the court issues a written determination, based on specific and articulable facts, and including written findings of fact and conclusions of law, that it is substantially likely that not granting the request will result in—

"(i) endangering the life or physical safety of an individual;

"(ii) flight from prosecution;

"(iii) destruction of or tampering with evidence;

"(iv) intimidation of potential witnesses; or

"(v) otherwise seriously jeopardizing an investigation or unduly delaying a trial; and

"(B) the order is narrowly tailored and there is no less restrictive alternative, including notification to an individual or organization within or providing legal representation to the customer or subscriber, to avoid an adverse result as described in clause (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A).

“(3) **EXTENSION.**—A governmental entity may request one or more extensions of an order granted under paragraph (2) of not more than 60 days for each such extension. The court may only grant such an extension if the court makes a written determination required under paragraph (2)(A) and the extension is in accordance with the requirements of (2)(B).

“(4) **NOTIFICATION OF CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES.**—If the need for the order issued under paragraph (2) changes materially, the governmental entity that requested the order shall notify the court within 72 hours of the changed circumstances, and the court shall reassess the order and modify or vacate as appropriate.

“(5) **OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon an application, petition, or motion by a provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service or person acting on behalf of the provider to which an order under paragraph (2) (or an extension under paragraph (3)) has been issued, the court may modify or vacate the order if—

“(i) the order does not meet requirements provided in paragraph (2); or

“(ii) compliance with the order is unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

“(B) **STAY OF DISCLOSURE OF CUSTOMER OR SUBSCRIBER COMMUNICATIONS OR RECORDS.**—A provider's obligation to disclose the information requested in the warrant, order, or subpoena to which the order in paragraph (1) applies is stayed upon the filing of the application, petition, or motion under this paragraph pending resolution of the application, petition, or motion, unless the court with jurisdiction over the challenge determines based on a showing by the governmental entity that the stay should be lifted in whole or in part prior to resolution.

“(C) **FINALITY OF ORDER.**—The decision of the court resolving an application, petition, or motion under this paragraph shall constitute a final, appealable order.

“(6) **EXCEPTION.**—A provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service to which an order under paragraph (2) applies, or an officer, employee, or agent thereof, may disclose information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure requirement to—

“(A) those persons to whom disclosure is necessary in order to comply with the warrant, order, or subpoena;

“(B) an attorney in order to obtain legal advice or assistance regarding the warrant, order, or subpoena; and

“(C) any person the court determines can be notified of the warrant, order, or subpoena.

“(7) **SCOPE OF NONDISCLOSURE.**—Any person to whom disclosure is made under paragraph (6) (other than the governmental entity) shall be subject to the nondisclosure requirements applicable to the person to whom the order is issued. Any recipient authorized under this subsection to disclose to a person information otherwise subject to a nondisclosure requirement shall notify the person of the applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(8) **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION.**—Upon serving a provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service with an order granted under paragraph (2), or an extension of such order granted under paragraph (3), the governmental entity shall include a copy of the warrant, order, or subpoena to which the nondisclosure order applies.

“(9) **EXPIRATION OF ORDER PRECLUDING NOTICE.**—Upon expiration of an order issued under paragraph (2) or, if an extension has been granted under paragraph (3), expiration of the extension, the governmental entity

shall deliver to the customer or subscriber, by at least 2 methods, which shall be personal service, registered or first-class mail, electronic mail, or other means approved by the court as reasonably calculated to reach the customer or subscriber within 72 hours of the expiration of the order—

“(A) a copy of the warrant, order, or subpoena; and

“(B) notice that informs the customer or subscriber—

“(i) of the nature of the law enforcement inquiry with reasonable specificity;

“(ii) that information maintained for such customer or subscriber by the provider of electronic communications service or remote computing service to which the warrant, order, or subpoena under section 2703, was directed was supplied to or requested by the government entity;

“(iii) that notification of such customer or subscriber was precluded by court order;

“(iv) of the identity of the court authorizing the preclusion of notice;

“(v) of the provision of this chapter under which the preclusion of notice was authorized; and

“(vi) that the government will, upon request by the customer or subscriber made within 180 days after receiving notification under this paragraph, provide the customer or subscriber with a copy of the information that was disclosed in response to the warrant, order or subpoena, or in the event that no information was disclosed, a written certification that no information was disclosed.

“(10) **COPY OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED.**—Upon expiration of the order precluding notice issued under paragraph (2) or (3) of this subsection, and at the request of the customer or subscriber made within 180 days of receiving notification under paragraph (9), the governmental entity shall promptly provide the customer or subscriber—

“(A) with a copy of the information that was disclosed in response to the warrant, order or subpoena; or

“(B) in the event that no information was disclosed, a written certification that no information was disclosed.”

#### **SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS REGARDING DELAYED NOTICE.**

Section 2705 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—On an annual basis, the Attorney General shall provide to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate, in a manner consistent with protection of national security, a report setting forth with respect to the preceding calendar year, for each Federal judicial district—

“(1) the number of customers or subscribers with respect to whom, in that calendar year, a warrant, subpoena, or court order was issued pursuant to section 2703;

“(2) the aggregate number of applications requesting delay of notification pursuant to subsections (a)(1) and (b)(1);

“(3) the aggregate number of orders under this section either granting, extending, or denying a request for delay of notification;

“(4) the aggregate number of orders under this section affecting a member of the news media, including any conduct related to activities protected under the First Amendment; and

“(5) the aggregate number of arrests, trials, and convictions, resulting from investigations in which orders under this section were obtained, including the offenses for which individuals were arrested, tried, or convicted.

The Attorney General shall include in the report under this subsection a description of the process and the information used to de-

termine the numbers for each of paragraphs (1) through (5).”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

#### **GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7072.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, as a proud cosponsor, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7072, the NDO Fairness Act, crucial bipartisan surveillance reform legislation that recently passed out of the Judiciary Committee on a voice vote.

This legislation would establish important guardrails for when the government seeks to access someone's electronic communications without that person's knowledge. Under current law, after the government obtains a court's permission to search the contents of a person's electronic communications, prosecutors must then compel the email service provider to produce the relevant data. To avoid having the service provider turn around and tell its customer about the search, the government can also ask the court to grant a nondisclosure order, colloquially referred to as a secrecy or gag order.

Right now, there is no time limit to these orders. There is no standard to meet. All the government needs to do is cite one of five potential adverse results, with no showing that it is necessary, and the court may grant the request.

This bill requires the government to show and the courts to be convinced that the secrecy order is actually needed, rather than allowing both to treat this as a check-the-box activity. Gag orders would be granted for a much shorter period of time, with the opportunity for extensions only as necessary. When the orders expire or are no longer necessary, the government would need to provide to the customer the warrant, details regarding the search, and a copy of any information disclosed.

Prosecutors frequently seek secrecy orders in cases where there is clearly no need and in situations where the government alone benefits. Unlike when a physical search occurs and a person has the right to go to court to dispute the warrant, NDOs can keep the subject of the search in the dark until a court reverses the order. In the 21st century, Federal prosecutors no longer need to show up to your office. They just need to raid your virtual office secretly.

The NDO Fairness Act would do away with that rubber stamp by ensuring that courts apply a strict scrutiny standard to government requests with a written determination explaining their reasoning. By time-limiting nondisclosure orders, raising the standard of review, and ensuring that service providers have standing when they object, H.R. 7072 inserts transparency, reason, and balance into a system that for too long has been a free-for-all for government prosecutors simply by virtue of it being too easy to overuse.

If history and recent reporting has taught us anything, it is that we cannot trust the Department of Justice—under any administration—to police itself. It is imperative that the House of Representatives fulfill its role and ensure our laws are keeping pace with rapidly changing technology.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NADLER and Congressman FITZGERALD for their leadership on this bill and our friends, Senator LEAHY and Senator LEE, for their leadership in the Senate.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the NDO Fairness Act is a significant step in addressing the government’s overreach and abuse of nondisclosure orders, also known as gag orders.

All too often, the government obtains a court order to secretly demand the communications of American citizens from third-party tech companies like Apple, Google, Microsoft, and Verizon. Through these orders, the government blocks these companies from alerting their customers or users that the government is looking through their emails and phone records. In other words, you don’t get to know.

The frequency with which the government uses these orders to demand information is shocking. One company received 2,400 to 3,500 orders every year between 2016 and 2021. That is 7 to 10 orders every day—every single day. Some of those orders do not contain an expiration. That means the government is authorized to spy on Americans’ private information indefinitely.

Think about that, Madam Speaker. You may never know that the government accessed and snooped on your most intimate information.

More astoundingly, these nondisclosure orders are often approved by a rubberstamp process for routine investigations without any real showing of the need for secrecy.

This bipartisan bill ensures that our rights enshrined in the Constitution are protected from government overreach. The bill requires courts to issue written decisions as to why orders are necessary. It sets a 60-day limit for such orders and allows providers to challenge unjustified orders in a court of law.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1515

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

H.R. 7072 will insert due process protections into a system too often abused by Federal prosecutors.

Under the Stored Communications Act, the government often has no obligation to tell you that they have requested access to your email records. It can prohibit your service provider from informing you of the search, even if your contract with the provider requires such notice.

The NDO Fairness Act will require that the government show a need for a gag order. It installs commonsense protections to ensure that any such orders are time-limited and subject to scrutiny for renewal.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” and pass this important legislation today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7072, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### 21ST CENTURY PRESIDENT ACT

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3285) to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President’s spouse.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3285

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “21st Century President Act”.

#### SEC. 2. MODERNIZATION OF TERMS RELATING TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE SPOUSE OF A PRESIDENT.

Section 879(b)(1)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “the wife of a former President during his lifetime, the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage” and inserting “the spouse of a former President during a former President’s lifetime, the surviving spouse of a former President until the surviving spouse’s death or remarriage”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3285.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3285, the 21st Century President Act.

A century ago, women in this country had only barely won the right to vote. Today, we have the first female Vice President, a female Speaker of the House, and record numbers of women running for Federal office. Although we still have a long way to go both in equality and representation, our country’s government is growing closer to finally representing our Nation’s brilliant diversity.

Our laws must reflect the fact that a President and their spouse can be of any gender. That concept may have seemed impossible a few decades ago, but today it is, thankfully, a true and real possibility.

Currently, our criminal code defines a spouse in the “immediate family” of a President as “the wife of a former President during his lifetime” and “the widow of a former President until her death,” implying that the spouse must be female and the President must be male in order for a threat against a former President’s family to be treated as a crime.

This completely disregards the fact that a President may be female and the President’s spouse may not be. This does not reflect the progress we have made in this country.

I am proud to vote “yes” for this bill, which passed out of this Chamber by a voice vote last Congress, and I encourage all of my colleagues to vote for its passage to support equality in our highest branch.

Madam Speaker, I again thank my colleague and friend, Congressman POCAN, for introducing this bill and being such a strong advocate for it. I look forward to seeing it made law.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the bill is simple. Under current law, it is a crime to issue threats against former Presidents’ immediate family and certain other persons.

Specifically, this bill replaces the words “wife” and “widow” with “spouse” and “surviving spouse.” Both major parties have had women run for President, and this change makes sense.

But while we are dedicating floor time to consider this minor technical change, President Biden’s inflation has hit a 40-year high; his border crisis has left our Nation woefully unsecure; and leftwing defund the police actions have



contributed to a crime wave that is plaguing our cities.

Of course, this bill makes sense. It should be a crime to threaten the President or First Family. No one disagrees with that. But this body needs to get its priorities straight. Where is the legislation to address the crisis at the border, or address the crime wave, or to do anything meaningful about inflation or the price at the pump?

The bill is fine, but I hope that House Democrats will spend some time addressing the real issues that face the American people.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN), the author of this legislation.

Mr. POCAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the 21st Century President Act, a bipartisan bill that I am glad to have authored and introduced.

Federal law hasn't caught up to where progress in this country is, specifically when it comes to who a future President can be.

This bill would change Federal law that refers to a President's spouse. Sections that currently refer to a President's "wife" or "widow" would be changed to "spouse" in recognition of the fact that, in the 21st century, the President could either be a woman or a person from the LGBTQ community.

Without this change to the U.S. Code, for example, the law that makes it a crime to threaten, kill, kidnap, or inflict bodily harm upon the President or the President's family would fail to include a future female or gay President and their potential spouse.

This change is long overdue. Someday, there could be a President KAMALA HARRIS, or ELIZABETH WARREN, or AMY KLOBUCHAR, or TAMMY BALDWIN, or Pete Buttigieg, or a President Nikki Haley, or Kristi Noem, or LIZ CHENEY.

The words in law matter. It is critically important that Federal law recognizes that we could one day have a President who is not a man, or even a straight man, and that they and their families deserve equal protection under the law.

I am glad that this bill passed the House by voice vote last Congress and that it has now been voted out of the Judiciary Committee twice on a voice vote.

I personally thank Chairman NADLER and the Judiciary Committee for their support of this important bipartisan bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to, once again, support the 21st Century President Act.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, H.R. 3285, the 21st Century President Act, does indeed take our criminal code into the 21st century by removing gender terms and assumptions about who can be President from our criminal code.

It passed, as I said, on a voice vote last Congress. I ask my colleagues to again stand with me in supporting this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3285, the "21st Century President Act"—an insightful, common-sense measure, of which I am an original cosponsor.

In considering this bill, I think back to 1970 when Representative Shirley Chisolm, speaking on the need to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, asked: "Why is it acceptable for women to be secretaries, librarians, and teachers, but totally unacceptable for them to be managers, administrators, doctors, lawyers, and Members of Congress?" At that time, it was almost unthinkable that a woman could be elected President of the United States.

Although we have yet to ratify the ERA, our country has made great strides in the struggle for gender equality since then—from the groundbreaking presidential primary campaign of Representative Chisolm in 1972; to the first-of-its-kind vice presidential nomination of Geraldine Ferraro; to the 18 million cracks in the glass ceiling made by Hillary Clinton; and the historic election of President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris, which began with a field that included six women and one member of the LGBTQ community.

Given the diversity of candidates for the presidency in recent years and the more inclusive times in which we live, our laws should evolve to reflect this societal progress.

That is why H.R. 3285 amends section 879 of title 18 to do away with the assumption that the president is male and his spouse female by removing gendered terms such as "wife" or "widow."

I hope we can all agree that "immediate family" means much more today than the 1982 law provides and that the spouse of our President should be protected regardless of gender.

Indeed, we have come very far in the pursuit of gender equality since this statute was enacted. Yet H.R. 3285 makes clear there is still much work to be done.

As we approach the 50th anniversary of the enactment of Title IX, women's rights are once again under threat and the push for genuine gender equality has been renewed.

Each of us must remain vigilant and ensure that equality of rights under the law are neither denied nor abridged by the United States or by any state on account of gender in any manner.

I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin, Representative MARK POCAN, for his efforts to bring us into the 21st century and for recognizing the importance of ensuring the safety and security of those who may come from the wide, vast diversity of America to serve as President.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill and hope we can pass it by voice vote as we did in the 116th Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3285.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ACTIVE SHOOTER ALERT ACT OF 2022

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6538) to create an Active Shooter Alert Communications Network, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6538

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Active Shooter Alert Act of 2022".*

### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

*In this Act:*

(1) **ACTIVE SHOOTER.**—The term "active shooter" means an individual who is engaged in killing or attempting to kill persons with a firearm in a populated area and who is determined to pose an active, imminent threat to people in that populated area.

(2) **ADMINISTRATOR OF FEMA.**—The term "Administrator of FEMA" means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(3) **CHAIRMAN OF THE FCC.**—The term "Chairman of the FCC" means the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

(4) **COORDINATOR.**—The term "Coordinator" means the Active Shooter Alert Coordinator of the Department of Justice designated under section 3(a).

(5) **NETWORK.**—The term "Network" means the Active Shooter Alert Communications Network, an interconnected system of Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments that is organized to provide information to the public, within geographically relevant areas, on active shooter situations.

(6) **POPULATED AREA.**—The term "populated area" means a location where one or more persons other than the active shooter are present.

(7) **STATE.**—The term "State" means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory of the United States.

### SEC. 3. NATIONAL COORDINATION OF ACTIVE SHOOTER ALERT COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.

(a) **COORDINATION WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.**—The Attorney General shall assign an officer of the Department of Justice to act as the national coordinator of the Active Shooter Alert Communications Network regarding an emergency involving an active shooter. The officer so designated shall be known as the Active Shooter Alert Coordinator of the Department of Justice.

(b) **DUTIES.**—The Coordinator shall—

(1) encourage Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies to establish procedures to respond to an active shooter, including active shooter procedures relating to interstate or interjurisdictional travel (including airports and border crossing areas and checkpoints), and focus on governments that have not yet established such procedures; and

(2) work with State, Tribal, and local governments to encourage appropriate regional and interjurisdictional coordination of various elements of the Network.

(c) **GOALS.**—The Coordinator shall encourage the adoption of best practices established under section 4(a) in State, Tribal, and local governments for—

(1) the development of policies and procedures to guide the use of mass alert systems, changeable message signs, or other information systems

to notify local residents, motorists, travelers, and individuals in the vicinity of an active shooter;

(2) the development of guidance or policies on the content and format of alert messages to be conveyed on mass alert systems, changeable message signs, or other information systems relating to an active shooter;

(3) the coordination of State, Tribal, and local Active Shooter Alert communications plans within a region for the use of mass alert systems relating to an active shooter;

(4) the planning and designing of mass alert systems for multilingual communication with local residents, motorists, travelers, and individuals in the vicinity of an active shooter, which system may include the capability for issuing wide area alerts to local residents, motorists, travelers, and individuals in the vicinity of an active shooter;

(5) the planning of systems and protocols to facilitate the efficient issuance of active shooter alerts and other key information to local residents, motorists, travelers, and individuals in the vicinity of an active shooter during times of day outside of normal business hours;

(6) the provision of training and guidance to transportation authorities to facilitate the appropriate use of mass alert systems and other information systems for the notification of local residents, motorists, travelers, and individuals in the vicinity of an active shooter; and

(7) the development of appropriate mass alert systems to ensure that alerts sent to individuals in the immediate vicinity of an active shooter do not alert the active shooter to the location of individuals sheltering in place near the active shooter.

(d) **INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM.**—In carrying out duties under subsection (b), the Coordinator shall notify and coordinate with the Administrator of FEMA, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Chairman of the FCC on using the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System to issue alerts for the Network.

(e) **REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter until such time as each of the State, Tribal, and local governments have adopted an active shooter alert protocol, the Coordinator, in consultation with the Administrator of FEMA, Secretary of Transportation, and the Chairman of the FCC, shall submit to Congress a report on the activities of the Coordinator and the effectiveness and status of the Active Shooter Alert communications plan of each State, Tribal, and local government within each region that has implemented such a plan.

#### **SEC. 4. STANDARDS FOR ISSUANCE AND DISSEMINATION OF ALERTS THROUGH ACTIVE SHOOTER ALERT COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF BEST PRACTICES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (c), the Coordinator, using the recommendations of the Advisory Panel established under subsection (b) and in coordination with the Administrator of FEMA, the Secretary of Transportation, the Chairman of the FCC, local broadcasters, and Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, shall establish best practices for—

(A) the issuance of alerts through the Network;

(B) the extent of the dissemination of alerts issued through the Network; and

(C) the achievement of the goals described in section 3(c).

(2) **UPDATING BEST PRACTICES.**—The Coordinator shall review the best practices established under paragraph (1) no less frequently than every 5 years to ensure the best practices are consistent with updated data and recommendations on active shooter situations and technological advancements in the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System or other technologies. The Coordinator shall convene the Advisory

Panel as necessary to provide updated recommendations if the best practices are to be updated.

(b) **ADVISORY PANEL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Coordinator shall establish an Advisory Panel to make recommendations with respect to the establishment of best practices under subsection (a).

(2) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Advisory Panel shall be comprised of at least 9 members, including—

(A) at least 5 law enforcement officers, including at least one nonsupervisory law enforcement officer, who have responded to active shooter incidents and who represent rural, suburban, and urban communities;

(B) at least 1 public safety expert who is not a law enforcement officer and who has responded to an active shooter incident;

(C) at least 1 emergency response official who is not a law enforcement officer;

(D) at least 1 city planning expert; and

(E) at least 1 mental and behavioral health expert.

(3) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Not later than 15 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Advisory Panel shall submit to Coordinator recommendations with respect to the establishment of best practices under subsection (a).

(c) **LIMITATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The best practices established under subsection (a) shall—

(A) be adoptable on a voluntary basis only; and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable (as determined by the Coordinator, in consultation with State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies), provide that—

(i) appropriate information relating to an active shooter response is disseminated to the appropriate law enforcement, public health, communications, and other public officials; and

(ii) the dissemination of an alert through the Network be limited to the geographic areas most likely to be affected by, or able to respond to, an active shooter situation.

(2) **NO INTERFERENCE.**—In establishing best practices under subsection (a), the Coordinator may not interfere with systems of voluntary coordination between local broadcasters and State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies for improving and implementing the Network.

#### **SEC. 5. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY ON STATE RESPONSES TO ACTIVE SHOOTER SITUATIONS REQUIRING THE ISSUANCE OF PUBLIC ALERTS AND WARNINGS.**

(a) **STUDY.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on State and local responses to active shooters and situations requiring the issuance of a public alert or warning. Such study shall address each of the following:

(1) Differences between the definitions of the term “active shooter” used by different States.

(2) The amount of time it takes and the process in each State to receive approval from the State alerting officials after a local law enforcement agency requests the issuance of a public alert or warning, such as an AMBER Alert, a Blue Alert, or an Ashanti alert.

(3) A comparison of the timing and effectiveness of the issuance of public alerts and warnings by State, Tribal, and local alerting officials.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a).

#### **SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out this Act \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

(b) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—Amounts appropriated under subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

#### **SEC. 7. LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this Act may be construed to provide that a participating agency, or an officer, employee, or agent thereof, shall be liable for any act or omission pertaining to the Network.

(b) **STATE OR OTHER FEDERAL LAW.**—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit the application of any State or other Federal law providing for liability for any act or omission pertaining to the Network.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

#### **GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6538.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this bill, H.R. 6538, the Active Shooter Alert Act, bipartisan legislation which I introduced with Congressman UPTON and 16 other original Republican and Democratic cosponsors to help keep our communities safer in the event of an active shooter.

Between 2000 and 2020, there were close to 400 active shooter events, including 40 active shooter incidents in 2020 and 61 such incidents in 2021 alone.

In 2016, in Congressman UPTON's backyard, we saw a Michigan Uber driver go on a shooting rampage and then continue picking up passengers.

In 2019, a shooter drove around a community in Texas, killing 7 and wounding 25 people.

In 2021, a shooter traveled 30 miles, murdering eight people at various Atlanta-area spas.

Just this past April, a shooter attacked a subway station full of people in Brooklyn and was then on the run for 24 hours before police finally detained him.

Such active shooters have become ubiquitous, so frequent that some of these horrific events barely make headlines. This is not normal, and we cannot let it become normalized. We cannot become numb to these events or settle for the status quo. We need to act now to make our communities safer, and that includes providing law enforcement with every tool they need to do so.

Law enforcement has asked for ways to better alert their communities when active shooter incidents arise. This legislation answers that call.

The Active Shooter Alert Act creates an AMBER Alert-like program for active shooter events. This bill will provide law enforcement with cutting-edge technology to send notifications

to our smartphones and let communities know if there is an active shooter in a certain area so they know to stay away.

The bill also instructs the Department of Justice to consult with police safety experts, including officers who have responded to these incidents, to develop best practices and protocols for sending out these alerts. This will allow law enforcement to learn from each other as they adapt this alert system to the needs of the communities, if they so choose.

Developing this kind of technology and infrastructure, and identifying best practices, would be a massive undertaking for many local police departments. Some communities simply don't have the resources to do it on their own. However, we already have these resources at the Federal level.

This legislation simply gives every law enforcement agency across the country the option to access the Federal alert system so they can send alerts in their area.

Nothing in this bill is mandatory for law enforcement agencies to adopt, but it will provide access to an important tool for law enforcement departments across the country, regardless of their size or location.

It is, sadly, becoming more and more necessary to have these protocols in place. As we have seen time and time again, when there is an active shooter situation, law enforcement does all they can to keep people in the surrounding area safe, including going door to door to either evacuate or tell people to shelter in place. But that takes time, time that could cost lives.

More than anyone, law enforcement understands the strain an active shooter puts on a community in an ongoing crisis. In these stressful, life-or-death situations, law enforcement is too often, in many cases, relying on social media to communicate with the surrounding community so that no one accidentally walks into the line of fire, including other members of law enforcement.

Law enforcement deserves the best tools available, certainly better than Twitter, to communicate with their communities.

Now, if you look at the after-action reports in so many of these active shooter incidents, they all recognize that it would have been so helpful to have a way to quickly and safely communicate with other members of law enforcement or the local community about an active shooter.

I am proud that this bill has the endorsement of law enforcement organizations across the country at the national, State, and local levels and that it is a resoundingly bipartisan effort.

I thank all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have supported this commonsense measure and Mr. UPTON for leading this effort with me. I encourage a "yes" vote.

Just to be clear, this is legislation endorsed by the National Sheriffs' As-

sociation, the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Police Foundation, the National Association of Police Organizations, Major Cities Chiefs Association, National District Attorneys Association, and many other local law enforcement agencies.

The men and women who are protecting our communities are saying they need this. It is bipartisan. I urge everyone to vote for it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Active Shooter Alert Act is unnecessary. It gives more authority to the Biden Justice Department, the most political Justice Department in history.

States already utilize emergency alert systems to warn the public about natural and human-made disasters, extreme weather events, active shooter situations, and other emergencies. Federal, State, and local officials already use the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System to send emergency alerts to mobile devices and to alert media platforms.

According to a 2020 report from the Government Accountability Office, every State has at least one alerting authority, and there are more than 1,400 alerting authorities across the country.

If the States are already using an alerting system to notify the public about imminent threats, what is this bill really doing? What is this bill really about? This bill is creating a new Federal job at the Biden DOJ to encourage State and local governments to issue public alerts any time a firearm is used to threaten anyone anywhere.

Don't take my word for it. During the markup, Congressman JONES admitted that:

This bill would be most effective at reminding us that the threat of gun violence exists all around us, but it does little to actually protect us from it.

That is right. This bill is about Democrat fear-mongering that guns are ever-present threats, and we cannot be safe until Big Government rounds up every last gun.

In fact, Congressman JONES went further and called on the committee to consider another bill that would ban assault weapons. The Democrat chair of the committee followed up by voicing his support for that very concept.

No wonder the Democrats want to push forward a bill that will create a reminder that "the threat of gun violence exists all around us." They want to create a culture of fear so they can achieve their ultimate goal, which is getting rid of the Second Amendment.

□ 1530

If they really wanted to improve emergency alerts for active shooters, we would be moving a bill to improve the IPAWS wireless emergency alerts that are sent to mobile devices.

In a recent report, GAO stated that local alerting officials had expressed concerns about the inability to target WEA alerts with accuracy, which made local officials reluctant to even use the system at all.

They have got a system out there. Let's improve the system and alert people to emergencies, not have legislation that is about ultimately undermining the Second Amendment.

We could have had hearings. We could have received expert testimony. We could have been able to fully vet this initiative. This legislation is simply another failed attempt by Democrats to "do something" about the surge in violence and crime across the country.

If we need to do something, we should start by supporting law enforcement and the rule of law instead of demonizing our police and actively encouraging illegal entry into this country.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), an important member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding time.

Like many of you, I am struggling as we see day after day, night after night, more lives lost to gun violence in America.

On Sunday, a 15-year-old boy was killed and three other people shot in a mass shooting 15 minutes from where we stand right now.

On Monday, just after midnight, a 21-year-old college student was killed in a hail of gunfire that also wounded eight others in Harlem.

Last week, in the Judiciary Committee, I talked about the three young men who were killed and 11 wounded in the single biggest shooting in Philadelphia in 7 years. Are we safe anywhere in this country anymore?

Many of us are determined to fight for radical change to combat a dangerous obsession with guns and gun violence.

In the Judiciary Committee, we voted for extreme risk protection orders. Republicans in that committee voted "no." We voted to raise the age for purchase of semiautomatics to 21. Republicans said "no." We voted to safely store guns. Republicans said "no." We voted to get rid of ghost guns. Republicans said "no." We voted for background checks. Republicans said "no."

Now, today, we are trying to pass text alerts—alerts—for active shooters. I am thankful that this small measure has some bipartisan support.

Yet, some Republicans in Congress support guns so much that they will find a way to say "no" and hide behind the Second Amendment.

I am struggling, but determined, inspired by the overwhelming number of

Americans who are demanding action: Republicans, Democrats, gun owners, non-gun owners, independents. Demand action, not excuses.

This is a sad, yet important step. I thank the chairman for bringing it forward. I urge my colleagues across the aisle to wake up. Our children's lives are at stake every day.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I would point out, we are not trying to hide behind the Second Amendment—we are trying to defend it. We are defending it.

It is an important part of our Bill of Rights, an important part of our Constitution.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE), no better defender of the Second Amendment, and the co-chair of the Second Amendment Caucus.

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member JIM JORDAN for yielding the time.

You know, I find it interesting that all across the country, Democrats are moving to defund the police. Here, today in Congress, we have a bill called the Active Shooter Alert Act of 2022.

Well, if they defund the police, a more appropriate title for this bill would be the you are on your own act of 2022. Yes, that is right. We think you are in danger, but nobody is coming to help you because we have defunded the police.

But what does this bill really do? You know, if it were anything other than an attempt to demonize guns, to panic people, it would cover things like stabbing, car violence. How come we never hear about car violence? It would cover all violence, but they have chosen to single out the Second Amendment and firearms.

The technology already exists to do this, and the States that want to do it have already done it, and the campuses across the country that want to do it have implemented this a decade ago.

So, why are we doing this at the Federal level? What is the purpose to take what would have been good ideas at the State level, bring them up here, launder them, and then go tell the States how they have to do it, even though they are already doing it in many cases?

What good does a one-size-fits-all bill do when you dictate from D.C.?

You know, rural Kentucky is not like urban Chicago. If you hear a gun go off in rural Kentucky, your first instinct is not to panic.

Now, if your phone comes on and tells you that you need to panic, you might be inclined to do that. But when you hear a gun go off in Kentucky, you assume somebody is hunting. You assume they are target practicing. They are doing something that is lawful.

In maybe 1 out of 10,000 cases that it is not, it is just somebody poaching a deer, probably, but it ain't nothing to panic about. That is what they want you to do.

You know, it is different when you hear a gun in Kentucky than when you

hear one in downtown Chicago, which gets me to the point: Can you turn this system off in Chicago?

Is anybody going to be able to sleep in a Democrat-controlled city where crime is rampant, where they are moving to defund the police? How will you get to bed?

Every few hours, there is violence in Chicago, or pick your favorite big city run by a big, liberal Democrat where they have the strongest gun bans in the country. They have more violence than anywhere else.

So can you turn it off? That would be my first question for those poor folks in Chicago that have to deal with the sort of public policy that Democrats have advanced.

Now, one of the questions that came up in our committee that was never answered: Is this going to tell you after the fact, after the shooting has happened, or will it alert you to one that they think is about to happen?

We asked, and I asked the bill's sponsor multiple times: Does it do that, or does it just tell you after something has already happened? He didn't know. He wouldn't answer. I doubt he will give us a straight answer here today, if he chooses to answer.

So what good is it if it is going to tell you after it has already happened?

So, you know, here is what you have to wonder. Every time there is a bill in Congress, it has a great name. At first, it sounds like a great idea. Then when you dig into it, well, somebody has already done it, and it probably is already done at the State level.

So, for instance, there are a couple other bills that they passed a couple weeks ago that are already being done. They passed a bill that would ban gun trafficking. Well, the problem is, that is already banned.

So what you have to do is dig down and say: Why are they passing another bill? What does this bill do that the one that exists doesn't already do?

Well, we found out it would prosecute domestic violence victims if they acquire a firearm for their protection from a neighbor. Well, that doesn't sound like a good idea to me, but the name of the bill sounded pretty good until you dug down into it.

The same thing for red flag laws. There is a version of involuntary commitment in all 50 States that already exists, but the difference is there is due process. So why are they doing a shooter alert bill here, an active shooter alert bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. So why are they passing a law to do something that is already being done? Well, they want to take Federal control, and then what are they going to do with that Federal control? They want to panic and scare the general public with their phones.

Everybody has got one today. You won't be able to turn it off.

Oh, no. Be afraid of a gun. Be afraid of a gun. Here is another alert. Be afraid of a gun.

That is so they can advance their other agenda, their real agenda, which is to ban all guns and to effectively repeal the Second Amendment.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will make a couple of points quickly. This legislation has nothing to do with limitations on the Second Amendment. It has nothing to do with red flag laws. It has nothing to do with this claim of defunding the police.

I have lots of material for the RECORD that shows police departments have been cut in other communities led by Republican mayors and Republican Governors. Let's not have that debate. This is about a simple provision that will save lives.

With all due respect to my colleagues who claim they understand what this legislation is about, I trust the judgment of the men and women who are actually going into active shooter situations. I don't think there is a single Member who has spoken who has been responsible for responding to an active shooting incident. I think it is time we respect the men and women who actually do that every day.

The men and women of law enforcement are pleading for this legislation to help keep them safe, as well as the communities they serve. I won't be so presumptuous, Madam Speaker, to think I have better judgment on that question than they do. That is why they have all endorsed this bill.

The third thing I will say: Mr. MASSIE said, Madam Speaker, that this question wasn't answered. I will answer it again, the same way I answered it in committee.

The standards are established by law enforcement. Active shooter alerts already exist in some States and in some local communities. There are a set of protocols.

Obviously, they don't wait until the shooting has concluded to notify people. They use common sense, their own standards about when they see a danger; someone with a gun that is expressing some intention to use it or whatever standard they consider appropriate as members of law enforcement to alert the community. This is common sense.

The problem is, there are a lot of small departments that don't have the ability to access this system or to understand best practices or to see the research about how it is used most effectively. This would allow them to have access to that.

Not a single jurisdiction that doesn't want to use it is required to. There is no Federal Government power here. It is making it available. If you decide as a local law enforcement agency or State you don't want to use it, you don't have to, but it is making it available. This will save lives.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, such irony. Democrats lecturing Republicans on law enforcement and respect for law enforcement. This from the party who spent an entire summer talking about defunding the police, who had elected officials in this body, Democrats in this body, raise money to bail out the rioters and looters who they called peaceful protesters who were attacking police, and now he is going to lecture Republicans on respect for law enforcement. I mean, you can't make it up. This is how the Democrats operate today.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON).

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Ohio for yielding time.

You know, a few years ago in this building, the U.S. Capitol, we had an active shooter. I was there. Tragically, he killed two brave Capitol Police officers as the shooter tried to hunt down our Republican whip, Tom DeLay.

We were in session. The shooter was just down the stairs. During that rampage, the House adjourned for the end of the week. Like every week, just like last week, a bunch of us bounded down those steps, got in our cars, raced to the airport to get home to our districts. We had no clue what was going on down the hall in the Capitol.

When I got to DCA, I was shocked to see how close the shooter got to, really, all of us, particularly if he had just stood at the bottom of the stairs and just sprayed us as we were coming down.

We had no clue what was going on. We also had no information from our phones or from our beepers in terms of what was going on.

Well, times have changed. We have that capability today. Every major law enforcement organization supports this bill. This helps an active shooter alert system so that potential victims can be alerted when there is an active shooter.

I would just note in the last 2 hours, all of us here got four messages from the Capitol Police saying that there was a suspicious package outside of the Cannon House Office Building.

Literally, Independence Avenue was shut down, closed to all traffic because of the alerts that we were able to get. Shouldn't our constituents enjoy the same technology that we have here in our own Congress?

You know, Madam Speaker, this simple bill will support law enforcement and keep our communities safe, period.

In 2016, in Kalamazoo, in my district, an Uber driver spent nearly 5 hours one night picking up riders, killing them, picking up another rider, killing them, until he was finally apprehended.

When that rampage was over, more than six people died. Another two were injured. There was no system like this that could inform the citizens in downtown Kalamazoo about what was going on.

In after-action reports from mass shootings and others around the country since Columbine in 1999, they have all recommended a system like this, to create an Active Shooter Alert Act. This bill was the top request from tens of thousands of police officers who attended Police Week just a couple of weeks ago.

This bill has nothing to do with the Second Amendment; doesn't take away guns, nor should it. It protects innocent people who might be impacted by an active shooter, whether it be our kids, our loved ones, or our fellow citizens.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his thoughtful words.

I also want to mention that some of my colleagues earlier in the debate said creating this is going to create a fear of shooting. That is what Democrats are really up to, and the 15 or 16 Republicans that are the original co-sponsors of this bill.

Well, I would ask one question: When we created the AMBER Alert to help families find a child who is lost, or the Silver Alert, it didn't create any great fear. It effectively made sure when seniors were lost, they were found. When children were lost, they were found. So that is a specious argument.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP), my friend.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I often think it is helpful to think about what Americans must be thinking as they watch debates here on this floor.

In this instance, I am sure that Americans think, as Mr. MASSIE suggested, and as I just have been thinking and was thinking in our markup: Aren't we already doing this? Aren't there alert systems that go out all the time for times when a child has been abducted, an elderly person has gone missing, all sorts of things?

Sure enough, Federal, State, and local officials already use the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, IPAWS, to alert the public to emergency situations. Government officials use the IPAWS Wireless Emergency Alert, the WEA—a lot of acronyms, sure; it is government—to send emergency alerts to mobile devices and use the Emergency Alert System, EAS, to alert media platforms.

According to FEMA, "Imminent threat alerts include natural or human-made disasters, extreme weather, active shooters, and other threatening emergencies that are current or emerging."

So, wait a minute, active shooters are already specifically covered by FEMA under the existing alert system? So, what is going on?

A hint emerged in our committee markup when the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) offered an amendment to broaden the name of the bill, not just to cover active shooters. The gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) opposed the amendment—not only opposed it, but he termed Mr. ISSA's proposal offensive. Now, we are getting to it.

The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), who spoke a moment ago, called it gun legislation. An alert system is gun legislation?

It comes down to another messaging opportunity—doesn't it?—the yearning to sensationalize an admittedly awful problem. But I have to say to my fellow Members of the House of Representatives, sensationalizing this problem is not a solution to it.

The examples given by Ms. DEAN on the floor today she herself said reflected her desire for radical change, but all of her examples avoided the topic at hand, this alerting system.

How would a redundant emergency alerting system of national scope have impacted the Juneteenth day shooting on 14th Street here in the District of Columbia or the shooting last week, a gang-related shooting in Philly? How would an alerting system have changed that?

Here is what I would say to the Members on the other side: You are still not grappling with the real issue. The Juneteenth shooting did not occur because the existing public alerting systems were inadequate nor because, in fact, guns are available or even prevalent, as they have always been in the United States since its founding.

If you do not address what has changed, your efforts will only grow government and reduce freedom.

Mr. CICILLINE just said, well, small police departments don't have the resources to access alerting systems or to learn about best practices. Really? I was in the State legislature in North Carolina. I know what resources we made available.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, we would never fail to make available—and it is not beyond the resources of any State in this Union—public alerting systems and to consider such issues as whether or not we wish to activate vigilantes who might respond to such an alert.

This makes no sense. You are not grappling with the issue. For that reason, this is not the answer. It should be defeated.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I will respond briefly to the last speaker suggesting that somehow this isn't going to solve all the problems of gun violence. No one suggested it is.

This is a simple bill that is introduced to protect law enforcement and members of the community when an active shooter happens. We can continue to fight about how we should reduce gun violence, but when it occurs, this will save lives. It is not intended to be the solution, the big answer to everything. It is intended to save lives.

I will repeat again—with all due respect to my Republican colleagues who think they are experts in policing, who think they know better than law enforcement what they need when they run into danger—it is easy to say that in the comfort of the House Chamber, where you are protected by Capitol Police and you get alerts.

These are men and women who are running into bullets and communities that are threatened. You raised what happened on 14th Street. A young man who works for me received a notice 35 minutes after the scene was cleared through his Ring security system in his building that there was an active shooter. Had there been one in place, he would have been notified and not walked into danger.

You have the National Sheriffs' Association, the FOP, and others saying this will be very helpful. These are people who, admittedly, actually are responsible for keeping communities safe, unlike anyone who just spoke on the Republican side. They say it will help us keep communities safe.

The CEO of the National Sheriffs' Association said: "This alert system will be another excellent tool for law enforcement to do its job."

Bryan Porter from the National District Attorneys Association: "This bipartisan legislation creates a new alert system for law enforcement to alert the public when there are active shooters while also providing resources as our members work to keep our communities safe."

Jeri Williams, president of the Major Cities Chiefs Association: "... which will undoubtedly be a valuable tool and resource for law enforcement agencies."

Bill Johnson, the National Association of Police Organizations: "The Active Shooter Alert Act will assist law enforcement in alerting citizens of an active shooter situation in their vicinity, keeping them away from the incident and maintaining their safety."

Finally, Patrick Yoes, the national president of the Fraternal Order of Police: This bill will help "improve the ways officers and agencies communicate with the public about active threats."

I could read 10 more quotes from people who actually do this work.

The North Carolina Association of Chiefs of Police has also endorsed this bill, which I think should be important to Mr. BISHOP, who just spoke.

Look, these are men and women who do the job every day, and they are saying they need this, that it will be useful. It doesn't solve all the problems, but it works, and the notion that,

"Well, you can just do it. It is redundant," it is just not true.

This bill has in it provisions that will provide for the development of protocols, the sharing of best practices, a law enforcement advisory group, things that will make sure the active shooter alert works even better. It is made available to communities that may not have all those resources to support the implementation of this system.

Can anyone say that every single American doesn't deserve to get this information, and every member of law enforcement doesn't deserve to get this information, so they don't go into a dangerous situation?

I know it is difficult because you somehow have it in your head that Democrats are up to something. FRED UPTON, VICTORIA SPARTZ, PETER MEIJER, NANCY MACE, DON BACON, ANDREW GARBARINO, JAY OBERNOLTE, JEFFERSON VAN DREW, JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, BRIAN FITZPATRICK, JOHN CARTER, TOM RICE, MICHAEL MCCAUL, KELLY ARMSTRONG, DAVID MCKINLEY, and JULIA LETLOW are all Republican original cosponsors. Do you think they are up to something, too? They are just trying to keep their communities safe and give law enforcement the tools they need.

We can argue about the underlying cause of crime. I am happy to have that debate. This bill is not about that. It is about protecting people when an active shooter incident happens.

The final thing I would say is, if you look at the after-action reports that are done after active shootings, almost without exception, they all reference that it would have made a real difference if we had a good communication system.

In the situation Mr. UPTON talked about in Kalamazoo, in their after-action report, they said neither the Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety nor the Kalamazoo County Sheriff's Office "had a strong social media presence at the time of the shooting," which "hampered the departments' ability to update the community on the progression of the incident, notify them when the arrest was made, and reassure them that they were indeed safe from further violence."

In the Columbine shooting, in the after-action report, they say: Our schools' greatest vulnerabilities exist because of voids in basic security policies and strategies, such as effective communications and notification systems.

In the Broward County incident at the Hollywood airport in 2017, they write in their after-action report: "Review and budget for improvements to public notification systems, including visual paging, overhead announcements, and mass notification systems" would be helpful. It was noted during the event that airport patrons lost personal items except one, their cellular phones. The ability to reach every cell phone with messages enables law enforcement to provide instant informa-

tion directly to victims. It goes on and on and on.

Again, police are asking for this. The after-action reports underscore the need for it.

Set aside the fact that the lead sponsor or the author is me. There are 15 other Democrats, 15 other Republicans, very bipartisan, and I haven't heard any argument why we shouldn't give law enforcement what was identified as one of their top priorities during National Police Week.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

First, as the gentleman from North Carolina said, this bill is redundant. There are 1,400 alerting authorities across the country that already alert citizens in those communities to an active shooter, so it is redundant.

Second, it does seek to undermine the Second Amendment. Don't take my word for it. Take one of the Democrat supporters of the legislation on the Judiciary Committee. Here is what he said:

This bill would be most effective at reminding us that the threat of gun violence exists all around us, but it does little to actually protect us.

You have to view it in context. Remember, the last 4 weeks, all Democrats have talked about is taking away people's Second Amendment liberties.

We have this huge debate going on in the Senate right now, red flag laws where you have no due process. Someone who doesn't like you comes and says, "We are going to take away so-and-so's firearm," and goes to a judge or law enforcement to take away their firearm. There is a hearing you are not allowed to be at. They take it away, and then you have to go get it back. Your fundamental liberty, taking your property, your rights from you, this is the context with which they bring this legislation.

The third reason, I don't know who in their right mind would want to give the Department of Justice more authority in light of what we have seen from this Department of Justice. Frankly, I don't know why you would give any Democrat-run Department of Justice more authority after what we have seen from the Obama Justice Department and now what we see from the Biden Justice Department.

The Obama Justice Department spied on Presidential campaigns. The Biden Department of Justice is treating moms and dads as terrorists, using domestic terrorism, counterterrorism measures, the PATRIOT Act, against parents, for goodness sakes.

We know that because we have had multiple FBI agents come forward as whistleblowers and tell us about the



over two dozen investigations into parents. One of those parents was investigated simply because they owned a firearm. That is the context and why we have concerns with this legislation.

I hope we vote “no” on this. More importantly, I hope the Senate doesn’t pass this package they are talking about, which would certainly undermine liberties of law-abiding American citizens.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, if I were a classroom teacher right now, I would say to the gentleman from Ohio: Focus. Focus. Pay attention to what we are talking about.

What we are talking about is an active shooter alert. We are not talking about a red flag bill. We are not talking about any effort to undermine the Second Amendment. We are not talking about education policy. We are talking about one thing: Can we help keep people safe?

This is not redundant because while it is being used by 1,400 cities and towns around the country, there are thousands and thousands who have not used it because they can’t access it because they don’t have the resources, the protocols, the best practices. This will allow them.

If we save one life, if because of the active shooter alert we save one child, one police officer, it will have been worth it.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on H.R. 6538. Give our brave law enforcement men and women who keep our communities safe every tool they need to keep themselves safe and keep the communities they serve safe. Don’t take my word for it; take theirs. They have all endorsed it. They are asking for a “yes.”

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6538, the “Active Shooter Alert Act of 2022.”

In recent weeks, months, and years, we have mourned the loss of life resulting from an ever-increasing number of active shooter incidents where perpetrators committed mass shootings in multiple locations.

Communities in every corner of this country have been subjected to the fear and uncertainty created by active shooters in their midst.

Last year, there were 61 active shooter incidents in the United States. Approximately 27 of those incidents involved an active shooter moving from one location to another.

For instance, 8 people were killed roughly 30 miles apart at three spas in the metro Atlanta area last year. The gunman was later apprehended some 150 miles south of Atlanta.

And we are all still reeling from the gruesome murder of 19 fourth graders and two teachers in Uvalde, Texas that began when the perpetrator shot his grandmother in the home they shared.

He then drove away, crashing his vehicle outside Robb Elementary. He encountered several people before entering the school and

committing unspeakable acts on those helpless children and teachers.

While the actions of these individuals and other active shooters are unacceptable and require Congress to enact measures to put an end to such evil acts, we must also be prepared if these situations occur, and do all we can to help law enforcement save more lives.

Law enforcement’s response to an active shooter is a dynamic situation—oftentimes chaotic—that involves many variables, requires swift, consequential decision-making, and places great strain on law enforcement command staff and their officers on the ground.

Their goal is to save the lives of victims and prevent others from unknowingly entering the area or walking into the line of fire—at all times focusing on containing, neutralizing, and apprehending the shooter.

Centers of higher learning and primary education, businesses, local jurisdictions, and law enforcement agencies have already implemented some systems to alert students, employees, patrons, and community members of the presence of an active shooter, and to help manage the response, and provide updates about the ongoing crisis via text message and/or social media.

Many of these systems face low enrollment and messaging delays that sometimes contribute to confusion around the incident. In the case of social media—insufficient account visibility means fewer people are made aware of an existing threat to their safety.

Recently here in Washington, D.C. a sniper-style attacker set a rifle on a tripod and fired randomly at passersby walking below his window.

D.C. Metro Police used their Twitter account to warn people to avoid the area and shelter in place. But the tweets, or posts, received minimal attention during the actual attack.

An Active Shooter Alert might have saved the life of the woman who unknowingly walked directly into the line of fire of the Buffalo shooter in the Tops parking lot.

Law enforcement needs a reliable method of communication to rapidly notify as many people as possible within the vicinity of an ongoing active shooter incident; provide instructions to avoid the area or shelter in place; and announce when the area has been restored to safety.

H.R. 6538, the Active Shooter Alert Act of 2022, would authorize the Department of Justice to coordinate the creation of an Active Shooter Alert Network, enabling law enforcement to send active shooter alerts within their communities using the same system that issues AMBER Alerts, severe storm and extreme weather events warnings, and other emergency situations.

That system—the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System can send alerts to mobile devices in locally targeted areas down to 1/10th of a mile.

This legislation would ensure that an advisory panel—comprised of law enforcement officers, public safety experts, and emergency response officials experienced in responding to active shooter situations—has input in the development of best practices for issuing alerts effectively.

DOJ by way of an appointed Active Shooter Alert Coordinator would be responsible for establishing the advisory panel; establishing and promoting adoption of the best practices; and

coordinating with FEMA, the Department of Transportation, and the FCC on using the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System to issue alerts for the network and to provide a report to Congress on the effectiveness of the network.

Although this system would be available to law enforcement agencies to use on a voluntary basis, I expect that many agencies would elect to participate based on the numerous endorsements previously mentioned by the Chairman.

I thank ACAL Subcommittee Chairman CICILLINE for his leadership on this lifesaving, bipartisan legislation that I am proud to co-sponsor along with Representatives DEUTCH, SPARTZ, UPTON, THOMPSON, MEIJER, and MACE.

I ask my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MRVAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6538, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1600

## PROMOTING UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN 5G ACT OF 2021

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1934) to direct the Federal Government to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1934

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2021”.

### SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and its allies and partners should maintain participation and leadership at international standards-setting bodies for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure;

(2) the United States should work with its allies and partners to encourage and facilitate the development of secure supply chains

and networks for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure; and

(3) the maintenance of a high standard of security in telecommunications and cyberspace between the United States and its allies and partners is a national security interest of the United States.

**SEC. 3. ENHANCING REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES AT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall establish an interagency working group to work with allies and international partners to increase and align their engagement at multilateral international organizations, such as the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), that address communications networks, standards, and security, including 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications and infrastructure.

(b) **INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.**—The interagency working group described in subsection (a) shall—

(1) be chaired by the Secretary of State or a designee of the Secretary of State; and

(2) consist of the head (or designee) of the Department of Commerce and each Federal department or agency the President determines appropriate.

(c) **FUNCTION.**—The Secretary of State shall coordinate with the members of the interagency working group to develop and implement a strategy for diplomatic engagement with allies and partners and monitor engagement by the Government of the People's Republic of China and entities under its ownership, control, or influence at multilateral international organizations described in subsection (a).

(d) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the interagency working group shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a briefing that includes—

(1) a strategy for diplomatic engagement with allies and partners to share security risk information and findings pertaining to equipment that supports or is used in 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure and cooperation on mitigating such risks; and

(2) a discussion of China's presence and activities at multilateral international organizations described in subsection (a) relevant to 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, including information on the differences in the scope and scale of China's engagement, as well as the success rate of proposals by Chinese entities adopted into standards at such organizations compared to the engagement and success rate of proposals adopted by the United States or its allies and partners, and noting any mandatory domestic Chinese standards that are adopted at such organizations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1934, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1934, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act.

Let me start by thanking Ranking Member McCaul, who has been an important advocate in advancing U.S. leadership in global telecoms and 5G technology. Countering China's and Russia's malign influence in this industry is critical for protecting our national security, and I thank him for his bipartisan work in furtherance of these ends.

A big part of advancing U.S. 5G leadership is ensuring that America and allied countries are in the room, at the table, and leading the charge to set next-generation technology standards.

No organization is more critical to that process than a little-known U.N. organization called the International Telecommunication Union, or ITU.

For years, China and Russia have quietly targeted the ITU as a central battleground to advance their strategic technology interests. They have sought to use the ITU to unfairly advantage their telecom companies, giving Putin and the PRC power over critical communications infrastructure worldwide.

For the past 8 years, a Chinese national has served as Secretary General of the ITU. China has used this perch to favor its own companies and make the rules of the digital road more favorable to authoritarians. The Secretary General has defended Huawei against critics and promoted the PRC's Belt and Road campaign. With the ITU as its forum, Beijing has worked to unfairly promote Chinese companies' technical standards.

Now, a pivotal election for the next ITU Secretary General is set to take place in September between a fantastic American candidate, Doreen Bogdan-Martin, and former Huawei executive and Russian deputy telecom minister, Rashid Ismailov, whom China and Russia back.

Should the United States and its allies across the world fail to win this election, the ITU's technical integrity would be endangered and authoritarian governments around the globe would be empowered. A Russian Secretary General would extend Putin's ability to exert influence in the rules-based international system for which he has shown the utmost contempt.

This bill is important because the U.S. must increase its engagement at the ITU and work with our allies and partners to counter China's and Russia's malign influence. H.R. 1934 would do just that, by forming an interagency working group to align our strategy at the ITU with our allies and monitor China's influence in the organization. It would also strengthen much-needed coordination with Congress so we can

be supportive partners in this strategic competition.

We cannot be complacent about the coming election. The battle for influence playing out at the ITU is one we cannot afford to lose, and H.R. 1934 is an essential tool for advancing U.S. leadership in this powerful organization.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this effort by voting for this legislation today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this important bipartisan legislation, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act.

Mr. Speaker, the Chinese Communist Party does not hide the fact that they will do whatever it takes to become the prominent global power, especially by taking control of the world's 5G networks. The CCP's espionage tactics, theft of U.S. intellectual property, and cyber hacking threaten our national security and our competitiveness in the international community. Allowing the CCP to establish the global standards for 5G and push countries to adopt 5G technology from CCP-linked companies like Huawei will only increase the amount of control and influence that the CCP has globally.

This bill provides increased cooperation between the United States and our allies to identify and counter security risks posed by Chinese Communist Party-linked companies in 5G. In addition, the bill requires the State Department to develop a diplomatic strategy to increase engagement with partners at the international standards setting bodies, such as the International Telecommunications Union, ITU, which sets global standards for technologies such as 5G.

There is an important upcoming election at the ITU which will decide the future of global telecommunications for years to come. It is imperative that we pass this bill today so that the United States and our allies can put up a united front against a Russian- and CCP-aligned candidate for Secretary General of the ITU. Russia's campaign to elect a Russian national, who is a former Huawei executive, to serve as the secretary general of the ITU is indicative of Russia's and China's efforts to use the international organization to promote their interests and malign influence.

The United States should ensure that we are coordinated in driving support for the United States candidate, Doreen Bogdan-Martin, for the Secretary General of the ITU, but the State Department should also be engaging on the important down-ballot races at the ITU.

There are four other posts of significance within the ITU's leadership structure, including the director of the ITU Development Sector, ITU-D. The ITU-D plays a particularly vital role in

supporting multilateral cooperation for fair and open internet governance through trustworthy deployment of digital technologies in the developing world. The United States must be doing everything we can to ensure Russian and Chinese malign influence does not grow. This bill will help.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Ranking Member MIKE MCCAUL and Representative CUELLAR for their work on this legislation. This bill will help ensure that the United States is doing all we can to stop Russian and Chinese malign influence taking control of the world's 5G networks.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1934, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

# CONDEMNING THE OCTOBER 25, 2021, MILITARY COUP IN SUDAN AND STANDING WITH THE PEOPLE OF SUDAN

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 59) condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

## H. CON. RES. 59

Whereas the people of the Republic of Sudan suffered for three decades under the despotic rule of President Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir, whose government was responsible for the suppression of civil liberties, grand corruption, support for international terrorism, and the commission of crimes against humanity and genocide;

Whereas, throughout 2019, a coalition of Sudanese civic groups, including professional associations, labor unions, community groups, democracy activists, and opposition parties, led a mass protest movement to demand the end of Bashir's reign and the transition to democracy in Sudan;

Whereas, on April 11, 2019, Sudanese military officers deposed Bashir, and, following continued protests, agreed to form a transitional government in partnership with a civilian pro-democracy coalition on July 17, 2019;

Whereas, on June 3, 2019, Sudanese forces led by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), largely comprised of Janjaweed militia in-

volved in genocidal campaigns across Darfur for decades, opened fire on protesters at an army command headquarters in Khartoum, killing at least 127 people, at least 40 of whom were found in the Nile River;

Whereas the military and civilian elements agreed to a 39-month transition to democracy, with a Civilian-Led Transitional Government (CLTG) comprised of a predominantly civilian cabinet led by Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdok, a Sovereign Council, an executive body with civilian and military members chaired for the first half of the transitional period by Lieutenant General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, and a Transitional Legislative Council, which has yet to be formed;

Whereas the United States and the international community supported Sudan's transition to democracy, with the United States identifying more than \$1,000,000,000 in foreign assistance, and the multilateral Friends of Sudan group pledging \$1,800,000,000 from roughly 50 countries and international organizations;

Whereas the CLTG made progress in human rights reforms, including guaranteeing the people of Sudan freedom of religion and gender equality under the transitional constitution, banning female genital mutilation, and decriminalizing apostasy;

Whereas, in August 2021, when the Sudanese Cabinet ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the CLTG made progress towards ending impunity for abusers of human rights, stating its intention to deliver Omar al-Bashir to the ICC to stand trial for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, and formed civilian committees to investigate corruption and crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Bashir regime;

Whereas the transitional government negotiated a peace agreement with several rebel groups, a step towards ending decades of conflict in the regions of Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile, which killed hundreds of thousands of civilians and left more than 3,000,000 people displaced within Sudan;

Whereas Sudan continues to face a serious humanitarian situation, with an estimated 13,400,000 people, or 29 percent of the population, in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021;

Whereas Sudan faces a severe economic crisis, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused the price of food and consumer goods to increase significantly, while austerity measures imposed to stabilize the economy resulted in the reduction or elimination of subsidies for commodities including wheat and fuel;

Whereas the political tensions between the civilian and military elements and within factions of the civilian coalition undermined the CLTG and contributed to widespread unrest within the Sudanese population relating to a range of issues, including the economic crisis, ethnic and tribal conflict in peripheral regions, and the unsatisfactory pace of reforms;

Whereas, on September 21, 2021, some members of the military reportedly attempted a coup d'état against the transitional government, which failed to depose the government but succeeded in precipitating the most serious political crisis of the transition period;

Whereas, on October 21, 2021, hundreds of thousands of people across Sudan demonstrated in support of democratic civilian rule, to counter a smaller protest days prior demanding the military take complete control of the government;

Whereas, on October 25, 2021, Lieutenant General Burhan, with the support of General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, also known as "Hemedti", seized control of the government, deployed the military to the streets of

Khartoum and Omdurman, and arrested and detained Prime Minister Hamdok and other civilian officials;

Whereas the African Union Peace and Security Council convened on October 27, 2021, strongly condemned the coup, reaffirmed the mandate of the CLTG, and subsequently suspended Sudan from the regional body "with immediate effect . . . until the effective restoration" of the CLTG;

Whereas the actions of Lieutenant General Burhan and the Sudanese military violate Sudan's Constitutional Charter and threaten to plunge Sudan into isolation and instability;

Whereas the United States Government publicly condemned the coup, suspended its foreign assistance to Sudan, and urged Lieutenant General Burhan and his accomplices to restore the CLTG and return Sudan to the path to democracy; and

Whereas, the Troika (the United States, United Kingdom, Norway), the European Union, and Switzerland "continue to recognize the Prime Minister and his cabinet as the constitutional leaders of the transitional government" and "confirm once again the international calls for the immediate return to the roadmap for democratic transition of Sudan": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) condemns the October 25, 2021, coup in Sudan;

(2) stands with the people of Sudan in their democratic aspirations;

(3) recognizes the Prime Minister and his cabinet as the constitutional leaders of Sudan's transitional government;

(4) calls for Sudan's military junta to—

(A) immediately release all civilian government officials, civil society members, and other individuals detained in connection with the coup;

(B) return to constitutional rule under the transitional constitution as the starting point for negotiations with civilians toward full civilian rule;

(C) lift the state of emergency, including complete restoration of all means of communication;

(D) remove all roadblocks and checkpoints, and order the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and RSF to stand down and comply with international recognized rules of engagement;

(E) ensure security forces respect the right to peaceful protest and hold those who used excessive force and committed other abuses accountable in a transparent, credible process;

(F) cease all attempts to change the civilian composition of the cabinet, Sovereign Council, and other government bodies; and

(G) transfer leadership of the Sovereign Council to a civilian member of the Sovereign Council in keeping with the transitional constitution;

(5) calls on the Secretary of State to—

(A) immediately identify coup leaders, their accomplices, and enablers for consideration for targeted sanctions;

(B) urge junta leaders to return immediately to the rule of law as set forth by the transitional constitution;

(C) monitor, discourage, and deter any effort by external parties to support the coup and the military junta;

(D) coordinate with—

(i) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and other Federal Government agencies to pause all non-humanitarian bilateral assistance to Sudan until restoration of the transitional constitutional order;

(ii) the Department of the Treasury to use the voice and vote of the United States in

international financial institutions to suspend all actions related to non-humanitarian loans or debt relief to Sudan until restoration of the transitional constitutional order; and

(iii) the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to ensure the United Nations Security Council is seized of the matter on an ongoing basis; and

(E) work with the Troika to engage members of the international community to join these United States actions; and

(6) calls on international partners to—

(A) join United States efforts to impose targeted sanctions on the junta and other accomplices to the coup, monitor, discourage, and deter any effort by external parties to support the junta, and urge junta leaders to return to the rule of law as set forth by the transitional constitution; and

(B) suspend Sudan's participation in all regional multilateral organizations until Sudan is returned to constitutional rule under the transitional constitution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 59, condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 59. I would first like to thank my colleague, Chairman MEEKS, for drafting this important resolution.

On October 25, 2021, Sudan's military leaders launched a coup that essentially dissolved nearly 2 years of progress toward establishing a civilian-led transitional government that would be accountable to the people of Sudan.

Since then, the military junta has undertaken a campaign involving serious human rights violations, including the unlawful detention of the recognized Prime Minister, senior government officials, and members of civil society. Civilian protesters have been maimed, detained, and killed arbitrarily.

Now, the military junta has brazenly aligned itself with the Kremlin and provided Putin access to its mining sector at a time when Russia is seeking funds to wage its own brutal, illegal war in Ukraine.

For these reasons, Congress needs to send a unified message to Sudan's military junta by strongly condemning the October 25 coup and reaffirming our support for the Sudanese people.

This resolution will also signal to the world that the international community must take a stand against the antidemocratic trends sweeping Sudan

and the region. We must continue championing multilateral efforts to bring peace and stability to Sudan.

While clearly imperfect, I believe the U.N.-mediated process to advance Sudan's political transition and reestablish the path to peace could be viable with the right leadership and inclusive representation.

In passing this resolution and a companion resolution recently passed by our colleagues in the Senate, I ask you to support this call to stand with the people of Sudan and urge Sudan's military junta to restore the civilian-led transition as the best hope for peace and prosperity in Sudan.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,  
Washington, DC, June 17, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY MEEKS,  
Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: I am writing to acknowledge your letter dated June 17, 2022, regarding the waiver by the Committee on Financial Services of any Rule X jurisdiction claims over the matters contained in H. Con. Res. 59, the "Condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan." The Committee on Financial Services confirms our mutual understanding that our Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee on Financial Services further confirms our interest in appointment of outside conferees from the Committee should this bill or similar language be considered in a conference with the Senate.

We request that you ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the bill. We look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,  
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, June 21, 2022.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,  
Chair, Committee on Financial Services, House  
of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR WATERS: I am writing to you concerning H. Con. Res. 59, Condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the resolution fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H. Con. Res. 59 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the measure does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the resolution that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on Financial Services conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,  
Chair.

□ 1615

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 59, condemning the October 25 coup in Sudan. I thank Chairman MEEKS, Ranking Member McCaul, as well as Chairwoman BASS and Ranking Member SMITH of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health and Global Human Rights.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Sudan have worked tirelessly for freedom and democracy since the ousting of 30-year dictator, Omar Al-Bashir. Unfortunately, the path toward civilian-led democracy was halted when military junta leaders detained civilian leaders and took over the government last fall. These actions undermined months of progress made under transitional authorities and hope for a new future in Sudan.

Military leaders, like General Burhan and General Hemeti, have once again prioritized power as well as personal and financial gain over the will of the people. While I am glad Congress is sending an important and unified message condemning the October 25 coup, more must be done.

That is why I am leading the Sudan Democracy Act, which passed out of committee earlier this year. The same military junta that overthrew the civilian-led transitional government and are undermining peace and stability in Sudan, are also some of the same individuals implicated in gross violations of human rights, corruption, and illicit finance schemes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the administration to utilize all existing sanctions authority to demand accountability for these actions while we continue to work here in Congress to find a path forward for new, important sanctions authority.

I stand firmly behind the people of Sudan, or anywhere else in the world, where people are fighting for freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this important measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, I again thank my colleagues on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health and Human Rights for offering this important resolution.

Last month, the Senate unanimously passed an identical resolution, and

Congress is speaking clearly with one voice in support of the people of Sudan and their tireless fight for democracy.

The United States should continue to support human rights defenders, journalists, and civil society leaders in Sudan who are standing up for democracy. But it is also critical that the Biden administration rethink any foreign assistance intended for Sudan under this new military junta leadership.

Prior appropriations bills provided over \$700 million to solidify a fledgling civilian-led transitional government. Unfortunately, that government is no longer in power and precious taxpayer resources should not be beholden to this unfortunate new reality in Sudan.

I again commend the people of Sudan for their steadfast support of democracy, and I am proud that today, the United States Congress sends a strong message of solidarity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, the October 25 military coup in Sudan represents a dark day for the people in Sudan. It put Sudan and its people on a regressive path that has eroded their human rights and their aspirations for a civilian-led transition. This transition, with historic support from the United States, augured peace, stability, and democratic governance in Sudan for the first time in decades. Instead, the military junta decided to seize power without regard for the will of Sudan's people.

This resolution will echo the voice of the international community by condemning the coup, standing up for Sudan's people, and calling for full accountability for the junta leaders who have abused their power and their people. The passage of this concurrent resolution is a step in the right direction.

I again thank Chairman MEEKS for his leadership on this resolution, and I urge all my colleagues to join us by voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 59.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

# CALLING FOR STABILITY AND THE CESSATION OF VIOLENCE AND CONDEMNING ISIS-AFFILIATED TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE, INCLUDING THE CABO DELGADO PROVINCE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 720) calling for stability and the cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, including the Cabo Delgado Province, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

## H. RES. 720

Whereas, in August 2019, Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi, of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), and the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) President Ossufo Momade signed the Peace and Reconciliation Accord in Maputo, ending several years of resurgent armed conflict between RENAMO and FRELIMO before RENAMO's rebel leader Mariano Nhongo was killed by Mozambican forces in October 2021;

Whereas, in October 2017, violent extremists locally known as al-Shabab or Ahlu al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah targeted civilians in the Cabo Delgado Province and eventually took up arms against the Mozambican state, launching an armed insurgency that has had dire consequences for human rights, security, and socioeconomic welfare in the Cabo Delgado Province;

Whereas, since 2017, Ahlu al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah has killed thousands of civilians and brutalized communities in Cabo Delgado Province, including through mass beheadings of men and boys, abductions, including of children who are forced to take up arms, and attacks against transportation, supply convoys, government facilities, and other buildings, such as homes, schools, and hospitals;

Whereas, in 2018, the Cabo Delgado-based violent extremist group reportedly pledged allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and was acknowledged by ISIS as an affiliate in August 2019;

Whereas, on March 10, 2021, the Department of State designated Ahlu al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah, also known as ISIS-Mozambique, as a Foreign Terrorist Organization under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and as Specially Designated Global Terrorists under Executive Order 13224, and identified Tanzanian national Abu Yasir Hassan as the leader of the organization;

Whereas, in late March 2021, ISIS-Mozambique launched a complex attack against the northern Mozambican town of Palma over several days, overwhelming Mozambican forces, killing and abducting dozens of people, and destroying infrastructure, leading TotalEnergies to declare force majeure in relation to its partially United States Government-financed \$20,000,000 liquefied natural gas project near Palma;

Whereas, in May 2021, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum reported a high risk of new mass killings in Mozambique as part of the Early Warning Project risk assessment for 2020–2021;

Whereas the United States Government announced in March 2021 its segment training of the Mozambican armed forces to help build their counterterrorism capacities, and the European Union announced in July 2021 that it would establish a military training mission in Mozambique;

Whereas, on June 23, 2021, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) heads of state issued a communique approving the deployment of the SADC Standby Force Mission to combat "acts of terrorism and violent extremism in Cabo Delgado";

Whereas, on July 10, 2021, Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi confirmed that 1,000 Rwandan forces had begun deploying to the Cabo Delgado Province and that a SADC standby force would follow, and on August 8, 2021, Rwandan forces announced they had retaken a strategic provincial port from ISIS-Mozambique;

Whereas grievances fueling terrorist recruitment reportedly include allegations of state corruption and exploitation, including by security forces, and historical socioeconomic and political marginalization of the Cabo Delgado Province and other northern regions, which has constrained development and brought about high rates of poverty, youth unemployment, and socioeconomic inequality;

Whereas international development of northern Mozambique's natural resources has the potential to yield economic benefit to the Cabo Delgado Province's local populations through job creation, increased private investment, and expanded development initiatives, yet in some cases resource development has reportedly displaced local communities and some have been inadequately compensated for lost land, homes, and disrupted livelihoods;

Whereas international human rights monitors have reported human rights violations perpetrated by Mozambican security forces during counterterrorism operations in the Cabo Delgado Province, including arbitrary arrests, abductions, torture of detainees, excessive force against unarmed civilians, intimidation, and extrajudicial killings;

Whereas, as of June 2021, ISIS-Mozambique's attacks and resulting clashes with government forces throughout the Cabo Delgado Province have killed over 3,000 people and displaced nearly 800,000, left 1,300,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including approximately 900,000, primarily women and children, in emergency-levels of food insecurity, and in July 2021, the World Food Program warned that insufficient funding could lead to famine in the region;

Whereas the United States, through the United States Agency for International Development, is the single largest donor of humanitarian assistance in Mozambique; and

Whereas, in April 2021, the World Bank approved a \$100,000,000 grant to Mozambique's Agency for Integrated Development of the North for the "restoration of livelihoods and economic opportunities, building of social cohesion, and improving access to basic services as well as the rehabilitation of selected public infrastructure intended to benefit internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in targeted areas of Northern Mozambique", and has determined Mozambique is eligible for its Prevention and Resilience Allocation, granting potential access of up to \$700,000,000 in additional assistance for similar projects: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the violence, targeting of civilians, and terrorist attacks carried out by ISIS-Mozambique in the Cabo Delgado Province;

(2) urges the Mozambican Government to—

(A) continue to work with international partners to restore security in the Cabo Delgado Province and counter violent extremism and terrorism in a manner that prioritizes the protection of civilians and their human rights;

(B) take steps to protect children from abduction, forced conscription, and other forms of exploitation;

(C) ensure humanitarian workers have access to vulnerable populations in the Cabo Delgado Province, including by reducing bureaucratic constraints on travel documents, humanitarian aid, and related equipment;

(D) hold to account any government official who sought to disrupt the equitable provision of humanitarian assistance, or who diverted such assistance, profited from its distribution, or otherwise engage in exploitative or corrupt acts relating to the acquisition or provision of humanitarian aid;

(E) work with the international community to document, investigate, and prosecute human rights abuses and other crimes committed by state security forces, militias, terrorists, and other armed actors, and to build government capacities to accomplish such outcomes; and

(F) develop comprehensive national strategies and implementation plans to address underlying social, political, and economic grievances of local populations in the Cabo Delgado Province and neighboring provinces;

(3) calls on Mozambican community leaders and civil society members in the Cabo Delgado Province to strengthen local resiliencies and prevent targeting and other forms of intercommunal violence and conflict;

(4) calls on the United States Government and other donor governments to appropriately coordinate diplomatic, defense, and development resources and continue to expand, where possible, efforts to provide humanitarian assistance, promote good governance, spur economic growth, and build the capacity of the Government of Mozambique to counter terrorism and violent extremism and address conflict through existing programs, such as the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT), and future interagency initiatives, while ensuring respect for human rights and protection of civilians;

(5) urges the Mozambican Northern Integrated Development Agency to consult with local populations and civil society groups in the Cabo Delgado Province and to ensure transparency and accountability in the provision of development assistance; and

(6) calls on the international donor community to support continued humanitarian assistance, particularly in support of Mozambique's Humanitarian Response Plan and local and national aid organizations providing aid to populations in the Cabo Delgado Province or other conflict-affected areas in Mozambique.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 720, calling for stability and cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, including the Cabo Delgado Province, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 720 calling for stability and the cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, including the Cabo Delgado Province, and for other purposes.

Let me start by thanking Representative SARA JACOBS for her work on this critical resolution.

Since 2017, terrorists operating under the ISIS banner have laid waste to a large part of the Cabo Delgado Province in northern Mozambique, killing thousands of civilians, displacing millions, and grinding almost all economic activity in the region to a halt. The devastation these terrorists inflicted on the people spurred an unprecedented humanitarian crisis in northern Mozambique that continues to unfold.

With the support of the United States, Rwanda, the European Union, South Africa, and other Southern African Development Community members, the terrorist threat in northern Mozambique has been largely neutralized. There is more work to do, including those efforts underway to stabilize the region, return refugees and IDPs to their homes, and revitalize livelihoods and the regional economy.

To effectively address these issues, including the underlying drivers of violent extremism, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique must spearhead a strong, comprehensive plan to implement a national security strategy and establish an inclusive process for economic growth and development in the north.

The United States remains committed to supporting Mozambique's efforts to strengthen democracy, improve transparency and other good governance measures, and stimulate its economy.

This resolution condemns the violence against civilians in the Cabo Delgado Province, including the terrorist attacks carried out by ISIS-Mozambique, and calls on the Government of the Republic of Mozambique to end the conflict and increase its humanitarian support effort.

The United States stands with the people of Mozambique and will continue to counter the spread of violent extremism there and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 720 that I am co-leading alongside my colleague, Representative SARA JACOBS. I thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL for their support, as well.

This resolution calls for a cessation of violence and condemns ISIS-affiliated terrorists in northern Mozambique. Since 2017, ISIS-affiliated extremists launched an armed insurgency in northern Mozambique and have bru-

talized communities, displaced civilians, and attacked schools, homes, and hospitals.

Last year, terrorist elements took over the town of Palma, further causing chaos, displacement, and gruesome civilian casualties. The largest private U.S. investment on the continent—a natural gas project—was forced to halt work and temporarily withdraw.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly condemn these violent attacks, and I commend the Government of Mozambique's efforts to dedicate resources to addressing this threat and early steps to partner with the United States and allies to build the capacity and professionalization of security forces, bolster the justice system, and ensure governance and services to communities in previously marginalized areas of Cabo Delgado Province. I also commend the troop deployment by the Southern African Development Community to stabilize the region.

We have seen this elsewhere—whether the early days of ISIS in Syria or Boko Haram in Northeast Nigeria. Terrorist insurgency movements cannot be left unaddressed, and early steps to address the root causes of such movements can prevent costly interventions and massive loss of human life later on.

The United States has key economic, security, and diplomatic interests in urgently addressing this terrorist threat.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS), the vice chair of the International Development, International Organizations, and Global Corporate Social Impact Subcommittee.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Representative MANNING, for yielding time; to Chairman MEEKS for advancing this legislation in committee; and to Chairwoman BASS; and my friend Congresswoman KIM, for partnering with me on this important effort.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my resolution on Mozambique, which calls for stability and the cessation of violence in northern Mozambique and condemns the attacks and violence by ISIS-Mozambique.

It calls for a new strategy and a new approach for how the U.S. engages with Mozambique to address conflict and violent extremism. And part of why passing this resolution today is so important, is because we need to raise awareness in this body and in this country about the dire humanitarian situation in Mozambique.

Since 2017, ISIS-Mozambique, also known as Ahlu al Sunnah wal Jamaah, has inflicted violence on communities in Mozambique. These insurgents have brutalized people and targeted civilians through mass beheadings of men and boys, abductions of children, and attacks against key civilian infrastructure.



This violence, combined with the government response to it, has killed over 1,700 civilians in Cabo Delgado Province alone.

The international community, particularly the Southern African Development Community forces and Rwanda's forces, have responded with troop deployment to secure areas and shield civilians from continued violence. But let's be clear. We know that a military-led response will not be enough.

That is why I was so supportive of the Biden administration's recent designation of Mozambique as a priority country under the Global Fragility Act, so that we can better align resources among the interagency and work to address the key drivers of this violence and other forms of instability in the country.

And as we craft our strategy for Mozambique, we must be clear-eyed about the underlying grievance and what it will really take to make a difference in preventing new violence from occurring. We know that terrorism and violent extremism are also fueled by perceptions of state repression, human rights abuses, and socioeconomic and political marginalization. We know that these factors exist in Mozambique and in the state response to ISIS-Mozambique. We need to be honest about the challenges impacting the Mozambican people in order to get serious about preventing future terrorist recruitment.

We also need to ensure that we are helping the Mozambican Government support development goals of Cabo Delgado and northern Mozambique that will allow all sectors of society to thrive.

That is why I am looking forward to the United States' partnership with the Mozambique Government and the Mozambican people and to ensuring our strategy is shaped by lessons learned from our counterterrorism missions across the world that have consistently fallen short.

This resolution has strong support from across the ideological spectrum. I am proud to lead the passage of this important resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

□ 1630

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

This resolution condemns the terrorist attacks and ISIS insurgency in northern Mozambique and urges the administration to prioritize efforts to address this threat.

I am pleased that the administration selected Mozambique as a priority country to implement a 10-year strategy for U.S. diplomatic, development, and security engagement. This type of long-term interagency planning is critically important to coordinating U.S. efforts and ensuring the most effective use of resources to target the root causes of the instability and terrorism. This issue cannot wait, and the

administration must implement the requirements of the Global Fragility Act without further delay.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, the terrorist activity that has destabilized parts of northern Mozambique is a symptom of a larger issue at hand. The United States is working closely with the Mozambican Government to help address the drivers of terrorist recruitment by supporting governance reforms, providing humanitarian assistance, and promoting other stabilization efforts in the country.

This resolution underscores that commitment and urges the Mozambican Government to create a centralized and comprehensive strategy to counter violent extremism and restore security in its northern region.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative JACOBS for her leadership on this resolution, and I urge all my colleagues to join us by voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TORRES of New York). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 720.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE EXECUTION-STYLE MURDERS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS YLLI, AGRON, AND MEHMET BYTYQI IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN JULY 1999

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 45) expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 45

Whereas brothers Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi were citizens of the United States, born in Chicago, Illinois, to ethnic Albanian parents from what is today the Republic of Kosovo, and who subsequently lived in Hampton Bays, New York;

Whereas the three Bytyqi brothers responded to the brutality of the conflict asso-

ciated with Kosovo's separation from the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of which Serbia was a constituent republic by joining the so-called "Atlantic Brigade" of the Kosovo Liberation Army in April 1999;

Whereas a Military-Technical Agreement between the Government of Yugoslavia and the North Atlantic Council came into effect on June 10, 1999, leading to a cessation of hostilities;

Whereas the Bytyqi brothers were arrested on June 23, 1999, by Serbian police within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia when the brothers accidentally crossed what was then an unmarked administrative border while escorting an ethnic Romani family who had been neighbors to safety outside Kosovo;

Whereas the Bytyqi brothers were jailed for 15 days for illegal entry into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Prokuplje, Serbia, until a judge ordered their release on July 8, 1999;

Whereas, instead of being released, the Bytyqi brothers were taken by a special operations unit of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs to a training facility near Petrovo Selo, Serbia, where all three were executed;

Whereas, at the time of their murders, Ylli was 25, Agron was 23, and Mehmet was 21 years of age;

Whereas Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic was removed from office on October 5, 2000, following massive demonstrations protesting his refusal to acknowledge and accept election results the month before;

Whereas, in the following years, the political leadership of Serbia has worked to strengthen democratic institutions, to develop stronger adherence to the rule of law, and to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia evolved into a State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in February 2003, which itself dissolved when both republics proclaimed their respective independence in June 2006;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Belgrade, Serbia, was informed on July 17, 2001, that the bodies of Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi were found with their hands bound and gunshot wounds to the back of their heads, buried atop an earlier mass grave of approximately 70 bodies of murdered civilians from Kosovo;

Whereas Serbian authorities subsequently investigated but never charged those individuals who were part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs chain of command related to this crime, including former Minister of Internal Affairs Vlastimir Djordjevic, Assistant Minister and Chief of the Public Security Department Vlastimir Djordjevic, and special operations training camp commander Goran "Guri" Radosavljevic;

Whereas Vlastimir Djordjevic died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound in April 2002 prior to being transferred to the custody of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia where he had been charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war during the Kosovo conflict;

Whereas Vlastimir Djordjevic was arrested and transferred to the custody of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in June 2007, and sentenced in February 2011 to 27 years imprisonment (later reduced to 18 years) for crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war committed during the Kosovo conflict;

Whereas Goran "Guri" Radosavljevic is reported to reside in Serbia, working as director of a security consulting firm in Belgrade, and is a prominent member of the governing political party;

Whereas the Secretary of State designated Goran Radosavljevic of Serbia under section 7031(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 as ineligible for entry into the United States due to his involvement in gross violations of human rights;

Whereas two Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs officers, Sretan Popovic and Milos Stojanovic, were charged in 2006 for crimes associated with their involvement in the detention and transport of the Bytyqi brothers from Prokuplje to Petrovo Selo, but acquitted in May 2012 with an appeals court confirming the verdict in March 2013;

Whereas the Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic promised several high ranking United States officials to deliver justice in the cases of the deaths of Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi;

Whereas no individual has ever been found guilty for the murders of Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi or of any other crimes associated with their deaths; and

Whereas no individual is currently facing criminal charges regarding the murder of the Bytyqi brothers despite many promises by Serbian officials to resolve the case: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) those individuals responsible for the murders in July 1999 of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in Serbia should be brought to justice;

(2) it is reprehensible that no individual has ever been found guilty for executing the Bytyqi brothers, or of any other crimes associated with their deaths, and that no individual is even facing charges for these horrible crimes;

(3) the Government of Serbia and its relevant ministries and offices, including the Serbian War Crimes Prosecutor's Office, should make it a priority to investigate and prosecute as soon as possible those current or former officials believed to be responsible for their deaths, directly or indirectly;

(4) the United States should devote sufficient resources to fully assist and properly monitor efforts by the Government of Serbia and its relevant ministries and offices to investigate and prosecute as soon as possible those individuals believed to be responsible for their deaths, directly or indirectly; and

(5) progress in resolving this case, or the lack thereof, should remain a significant factor determining the further development of relations between the United States and the Republic of Serbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 45.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 45, a resolution condemning the execution-style murders of the U.S.

citizen Bytyqi brothers in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999.

Let me start by thanking Representative LEE ZELDIN for his bipartisan work in bringing their murderers to justice.

These three brave brothers, whose family hails from what is now Kosovo, were simply trying to help a Romanian family find safety outside Kosovo when they were trapped at an unmarked administrative border. After 15 days of jail, the brothers were taken by a special operations unit of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, where they lost their lives at the hands of Serbian officials.

The brothers were in their early twenties. Their bodies were not found until 2 years later, buried atop a mass grave of Kosovo civilians. In the 23 years since, the United States has been promised that justice will be delivered, yet not one person has been found guilty of their murder.

This measure would call on the Serbian Government to prioritize the investigation and prosecution of their murders, and on the United States to devote the resources necessary to assist in bringing them to justice.

The 116th Congress passed this resolution, and it is my hope that this Congress does the same. These three young men deserve justice and accountability.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 45. I thank Representative ZELDIN for championing this important resolution.

As the world focuses on the horrors of the war crimes being committed by Vladimir Putin's invading forces in Ukraine, we must not forget the victims of the past war crimes still awaiting justice.

Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi were three American brothers from New York State who are suspected of having been killed in July 1999 by Serbian authorities. After disappearing while in the custody of Serbian special police, they were executed, shot in the head with their hands tied behind their backs. Their bodies were later discovered in a mass grave at a training compound of the Serbian secret police.

Tragically, nearly 23 years later, there has still not been a full investigation into their deaths, and the Bytyqi brothers' murderers have yet to be brought to justice. This is unacceptable.

This case, among others, illustrates the continued need for Serbia to resolve outstanding war crimes investigations. Holding accountable those who committed and covered up the murder of the Bytyqi brothers is critical to continuing bilateral relations between the United States and Belgrade.

Therefore, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolu-

tion. Congress must be on the record calling on Serbian authorities to once and for all deliver justice for the Bytyqi brothers and their family.

Mr. Speaker, 23 years is too long for the Bytyqi brothers and their family to go without justice.

Seriously dealing with the past and bringing justice to all victims of war crimes committed in the wars that followed the breakup of the former Yugoslavia is needed to ensure reconciliation and peace throughout the region.

Mr. ZELDIN reintroduced this bipartisan resolution last year. I urge Belgrade to commit to a proper investigation and full accountability for these three Americans so this resolution does not have to be reintroduced once again next Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Res. 45 will ensure that the United States is doing everything in our power to bring the murderers of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi to justice.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative LEE ZELDIN for his leadership on this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to join us by voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 45.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA TO RELEASE PAUL RUSESABAGINA ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 892) calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 892

Whereas, in August 2020, Rwandan political activist Paul Rusesabagina, a United States lawful permanent resident and a Presidential Medal of Freedom Honoree, was extrajudicially transferred from Texas to Kigali, Rwanda, by way of the United Arab

Emirates, and subjected to an enforced disappearance for three days before the Government of the Republic of Rwanda acknowledged his detention, during which time he was reportedly tortured;

Whereas, in December 2020, more than 36 Members of Congress wrote to President Paul Kagame to urge him to return Paul Rusesabagina to the United States and expressed grave concern with the manner in which the Government of Rwanda extrajudicially transferred Mr. Rusesabagina from the United Arab Emirates to Rwanda and then immediately placed him in solitary confinement and charged him with multiple crimes;

Whereas, on February 11, 2021, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on “Rwanda, the case of Paul Rusesabagina”, which in part “[e]xpresses deep concern about the violations of Mr. Rusesabagina’s rights; urges the Rwandan authorities to allow Mr. Rusesabagina to undergo a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal applying international human rights standards . . .”;

Whereas the American Bar Association’s Center for Human Rights’ June 2021 report “The Case of Paul Rusesabagina” concluded that, “it is clear that Mr. Rusesabagina’s fair trial rights – in particular his right to confidential communication, his right to the presumption of innocence, and his right to prepare his defense – have been violated, potentially to the irreparable prejudice of the defense, calling into question the fairness of any potential convicting verdict”;

Whereas, on September 20, 2021, the High Court of Rwanda convicted Paul Rusesabagina of terrorism-related offences and he was sentenced to 25 years in prison;

Whereas United States Department of State Spokesman Ned Price announced on September 20, 2021, that the United States Government is “concerned by the Government of Rwanda’s conviction of U.S. lawful permanent resident Paul Rusesabagina” and stated that the “reported lack of fair trial guarantees calls into question the fairness of the verdict”;

Whereas, on October 7, 2021, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on “The case of Paul Rusesabagina in Rwanda”, which “[c]alls for the immediate release of Mr. Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds and for his repatriation without prejudice to his guilt or innocence; demands that the EU Delegation to Rwanda and the diplomatic representations of the Member States strongly convey this request in their exchanges with the Rwandan authorities”;

Whereas on May 19, 2022, the Department of State determined that Paul Rusesabagina was “wrongfully detained”, and that “the determination took into account the totality of the circumstances, notably the lack of fair trial guarantees during his trial”, pursuant to the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (Public Law 116-260); and

Whereas Paul Rusesabagina is a cancer survivor and suffers from a cardiovascular disorder and his family states that he has missed multiple medical appointments, including cancer screenings: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on the Government of Rwanda to immediately release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds and permit him to return safely to the United States;

(2) calls on the Government of Rwanda to ensure Paul Rusesabagina receives access to appropriate, qualified medical professionals and all medical care necessary to guarantee his physical integrity and psychological well-being;

(3) urges the United States Government in all interactions with the Government of Rwanda to raise the case of Paul Rusesabagina and to press for his immediate release on humanitarian grounds; and

(4) expresses support to the family of Paul Rusesabagina and their commitment to bringing Paul Rusesabagina home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 892, as amended, calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 892, which calls for the release of Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Chairman CASTRO, for drafting this important measure.

Nearly 30 years ago, Paul Rusesabagina, a Belgian citizen and permanent resident of the United States, risked his life to protect more than a thousand people during the 1994 Rwandan genocide. In honor of his singular and valiant actions during one of the worst human rights crises and mass murders in history, he was given the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

In August 2020, Paul Rusesabagina boarded a plane in the UAE that he believed was headed to Burundi only to arrive in the capital of Rwanda and be arrested by Rwandan authorities under dubious terrorism-related charges.

In September, despite a lack of due process and fair trial, he was sentenced to 25 years in prison. He has been placed in solitary confinement and charged with numerous crimes of no credence.

The Rwandan Government’s unlawful actions, including the extrajudicial transfer of Mr. Rusesabagina from the UAE to Rwanda and his deteriorating medical condition while detained, are of great concern.

The Department of State has now determined that he was wrongfully detained pursuant to the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act. As such, this resolution calls for the immediate release and return of Mr. Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the administration to raise the case of Mr. Rusesabagina in all interactions with

the Rwandan Government and continue to press for his immediate release on humanitarian grounds.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 892, calling for the release of Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds. I am proud to co-lead this resolution alongside Representative CASTRO. I thank him for his leadership.

Paul Rusesabagina is a legal permanent resident of the United States who was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his heroic actions during the Rwandan genocide.

In August 2020, he was extrajudicially transferred from Texas to Kigali, Rwanda, by way of the United Arab Emirates, and subjected to an enforced disappearance for 3 days before the Government of the Republic of Rwanda acknowledged his detention.

He underwent trial proceedings for terrorism-related charges, and the American Bar Association has subsequently determined that his fair trial rights have been violated.

Pursuant to the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Act, the Department of State has determined that Mr. Rusesabagina was wrongfully detained.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Rwandan Government to urgently work with the State Department and authorities in Europe to secure a path forward for his release and return to the United States.

It is also critically important that the Government of Rwanda grant access to his U.S.-based doctor to assess his health and well-being.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution and efforts to bring Paul Rusesabagina home to his family.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1645

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO), who is the chair of the Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations, and Global Corporate Social Impact.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 892, calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds.

Paul is a hero of the Rwandan genocide and a permanent resident of San Antonio, Texas, my hometown where his family also lives today.

Last year, a Rwandan court sentenced Paul to 25 years in prison on politically motivated charges. Paul is 68 years old, and for him that is a life sentence.

Congresswoman YOUNG KIM and I have been closely following his case for several years, and we were proud to introduce H. Res. 892 in February of this year.

Paul's story begins in Rwanda, the country of his birth. Nearly three decades ago, he was serving as assistant general manager of a luxury hotel in Kigali, Rwanda, when the Rwandan genocide began.

The genocide, which led to the deaths of an estimated 800,000 people over a 3-month period, targeted mostly members of the ethnic Tutsi minority. Paul is a member of the Hutu majority, but he was determined not to see his Tutsi countrymen die on his watch.

As genocidal killing squads roamed through Rwanda, Paul sheltered more than 1,200 people in his hotel, saving their lives.

In the aftermath of the genocide, Paul and his family received asylum in Belgium and later moved to San Antonio with the help of the late Texas Senator Bob Krueger, an international leader in the fight against genocide. In 2005, President George W. Bush presented Paul with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, our Nation's highest civilian honor.

Since the 1994 genocide, the Government of Rwanda has made tremendous strides in economic development and stability. However, the country's government is still plagued by corruption, abuse of power, and human rights issues that amount to violations of international law—including enforced disappearances.

At home and abroad Paul Rusesabagina has used his voice and elevated platform to call attention to the need for change in Rwanda. In response, the Rwandan Government launched an extraordinary campaign of persecution against him.

In August 2020, Paul was extrajudicially transferred from Texas to Rwanda by way of the United Arab Emirates and arrested on trumped-up charges.

The Rwandan Government did not acknowledge his detention for 3 days, during which he was reportedly subject to torture. In September 2021, Paul was found guilty and sentenced in a trial that the European Union described as "marred by numerous violations of his fair trial rights."

He is a cancer survivor who lives with serious cardiovascular issues, and Rwandan authorities have not provided him with the care he needs in prison.

I have my children here on the floor with me, and my heart breaks for Paul's family who can only speak to him once a week for 5 minutes. It is long past time for Rwanda to release Paul and allow him to come home to San Antonio.

My colleagues and I on both sides of the aisle have raised our concerns previously. In December 2020, we sent a bipartisan, bicameral letter to Rwandan President Paul Kagame urging him to release Paul on humanitarian grounds. We spoke out about the way Paul was taken against his will to Rwanda, which for all intents and purposes was a kidnapping by the Kagame regime.

In June 2021, my colleagues and I wrote to Secretary of State Antony

Blinken urging him to use all diplomatic means at his disposal to ensure Paul's safe return to the United States.

We are not the only ones who are concerned.

Last year, the American Bar Association Center for Human Rights issued a report that found Paul's right to confidential communication, his right to the presumption of innocence, and his right to prepare his defense have all been violated.

In October 2021, the European Parliament adopted a resolution denouncing Paul's illegal arrest. The resolution strongly condemns the conviction, which it said was "exemplary of the human rights violations in Rwanda."

Paul is a permanent resident of the United States, and we must work just as hard as our European allies to bring him home.

In May, the State Department announced its determination that Paul was "wrongfully detained," noting that "The determination took into account the totality of the circumstances, notably the lack of fair trial guarantees during his trial."

I appreciate the support of the State Department, which has been working with Paul's family and the Congress on this issue. I am especially pleased that Paul's case is now under the purview of the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs, Ambassador Roger Carstens.

Rwanda's President Kagame wants to be seen as a global leader and a reliable partner to the United States, including on issues including climate change. But Paul's unlawful detention is a blight on Rwanda's international reputation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, to support this resolution.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution offered by Representative CASTRO and myself. I want to recognize Paul's family, especially his wife and children, who have tirelessly advocated for his release.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Rusesabagina's history and circumstances as a war hero wrongfully detained and denied adequate medical care is one that we cannot ignore. Congress must stand with Paul Rusesabagina's family who have not wavered in championing his legacy and calling attention to his plight to call for his immediate release and return to the United States on humanitarian grounds.

Mr. Speaker, I, again, thank Chairman CASTRO for his leadership on this resolution. I urge all my colleagues to join us by voting in the affirmative, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 892, a reso-

lution calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds.

The Rwandan genocide is considered one of the deadliest and most brutal tragedies in the history of humankind. In just 100 days, more than 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus were systematically assaulted, raped, and slaughtered by the Rwandan and Interahamwe militaries. And except for a few peacekeeping forces, the international community at large refused to get involved—leaving any resistance efforts to come from within the country.

That's when Paul Rusesabagina stepped in. As the manager at a hotel in the capital city of Kigali at the time, he was credited for housing and feeding more than 1,200 Tutsi and Hutu refugees during the genocide. He knew that the consequences of his efforts would put both himself and his family in danger, but he still chose to help his people in their greatest hour of need.

Now, the Rwandan government has convicted, detained, and reportedly tortured Mr. Rusesabagina on charges stemming from a trial that the State Department and American Bar Association considered unfair and irreparable. He has also been denied the medical attention required as a cancer survivor and individual suffering from a cardiovascular disorder.

By passing this resolution, the House of Representatives will join several other international democratic bodies to express concern over his conviction and call for his immediate release. We will also urge the United States Government to continue to raise awareness about Mr. Rusesabagina's case and convey our support to his friends, family, and loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Rusesabagina's story reminds us that hope can be found even during our darkest days. I would urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 892, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE  
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 15, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a scanned copy of a letter received from Mr. Keith Ingram, Elections Director, Texas Office of the Secretary of State, indicating that, according to the preliminary results of the Special Election held June 14, 2022, the Honorable Mayra Flores was elected Representative to Congress for the Thirty-Fourth Congressional District, State of Texas.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,  
Clerk.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
ELECTIONS DIVISION,  
Austin, Texas, June 15, 2022.

Hon. CHERYL L. JOHNSON,  
Clerk, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. JOHNSON: This is to advise you that the unofficial results of the Special Election held on Tuesday, June 14, 2022, for Representative in Congress from the 34th Congressional District of Texas, show that Mayra Flores received 14,780 or 50.98% of the total number of votes cast for that office.

It would appear from these unofficial results that Mayra Flores was elected as Representative in Congress from the 34th Congressional District of Texas.

To the best of our knowledge and belief at this time, there is no contest to this election.

As soon as the official results are certified to this office by all counties involved and certified by the Governor of Texas, an official Certificate of Election will be prepared for transmittal as required by law.

Sincerely,

KEITH INGRAM,  
Director of Elections.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE  
MAYRA FLORES, OF TEXAS, AS  
A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Texas, the Honorable MAYRA FLORES, be permitted to take the oath of office this evening.

Her certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to her election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Will the Representative-elect and the members of the Texas delegation present themselves in the well.

All Members will rise and the Representative-elect will please raise her right hand.

Mrs. FLORES appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of

the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now a Member of the 117th Congress.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE  
MAYRA FLORES TO THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, central to the preservation of our democracy is recognition of the results of fair elections you lose just as much, if not more, than the elections which you win. Tonight, we welcome to this Chamber a new Member and recognize a fairly won Republican victory in my home State for the 6 months remaining this year in the term of our recent colleague, Filemon Vela, who resigned.

MAYRA FLORES was born and raised in Tamaulipas, Mexico. She came legally to the United States at 6 years old with the help of her father and became a naturalized American citizen.

MAYRA graduated in 2014 as a respiratory care practitioner and currently works caring for those with chronic respiratory issues. With Latino Texans bearing a very disproportionate burden from the pandemic, she has been on the front lines combating COVID. She graduated from South Texas College, and her husband serves as a Border Patrol agent. Mayra will be the first Mexican-born woman to serve in the House and the first Hispanic Republican woman to serve in our Texas delegation.

She ran a very vigorous campaign. I congratulate her on her success. I see that she brings a beautiful family to our Chamber. I look forward to working with her this year.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), who is the senior Texas Republican in my Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, on this day in 1788, the United States Constitution was ratified making that remarkable document the law of this land, and it began with those immortal words: "We the People."

So 234 years to the day after that call to create a more perfect Union, the U.S. House of Representatives makes history today with the inspiring swearing in of the first Mexican-born Member of Congress, MAYRA FLORES of Texas.

There is so much to be impressed by with MAYRA. She was born and raised with humble beginnings in Burgos, Mexico. From a young age, her parents and grandparents raised her with

strong conservative values of faith, family, and hard work.

She came legally to the United States at 6 years old, and with the enthusiastic help of her father, she became a proud, naturalized American citizen. Growing up, MAYRA worked alongside her parents in the cotton fields in Memphis, Texas, to earn extra money for school supplies and clothes. With the support of her family, MAYRA graduated as a respiratory care practitioner and has worked ever since to care for the elderly and the disabled.

She did serve on the front lines helping patients combat COVID-19 and remains every day an active member of her community in south Texas. She remains a firm believer in the American Dream—it is a dream she is living—and will always fight so that others can achieve it, as she has.

A proud wife and mother of four, her husband serves as a Border Patrol agent in the Rio Grande Valley working to protect our country during an unprecedented border crisis.

So on behalf of the entire Texas delegation, please welcome with me to the United States Congress the Honorable MAYRA FLORES, her husband John, and their four beautiful children.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLORES).

Mrs. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to give a voice to the voiceless and to say that the people who live and work in south Texas have had enough. We want to be heard, and we are tired of being treated like second-class citizens.

I was born in Burgos, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and raised with strong values to always put God and family first. My father, Saul Flores, moved us to the United States because of the promise of America. He told me that in this country, if you work hard, you can accomplish anything. My story proves he is right.

But right now our people are struggling. They are taken for granted. That ends now.

I am here. I have risen from working in the cotton fields to representing the community I love in the United States Congress. And I will give them a voice. I will use it to say: Our lives are not a game. Our people deserve to have opportunity, security, and freedom, and I will work every day to give it to them.

I am a proud Border Patrol wife and a mother of four young children fighting for a better future for them and for all our children.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath of office to the gentlewoman from Texas, the whole number of the House is 430.

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS  
CYBERSECURITY TRAINING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DEUTCH). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule



XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7777) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 368, nays 47, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 278]

YEAS—368

Adams	Crawford	Herrera Beutler
Aderholt	Crenshaw	Higgins (NY)
Aguilar	Crist	Hill
Allred	Crow	Himes
Amodei	Cuellar	Hinson
Armstrong	Curtis	Horsford
Auchincloss	Dauids (KS)	Houlihan
Axne	Davis, Danny K.	Hoyer
Bacon	Davis, Rodney	Hudson
Baird	Dean	Huffman
Balderson	DeFazio	Issa
Barr	DeGette	Jackson Lee
Barragán	DeLauro	Jacobs (CA)
Bass	DelBene	Jacobs (NY)
Beatty	Demings	Jayapal
Bentz	DeSaulnier	Jeffries
Bera	DesJarlais	Johnson (GA)
Bergman	Deutch	Johnson (LA)
Beyer	Dingell	Johnson (OH)
Bice (OK)	Doggett	Johnson (SD)
Bilirakis	Doyle, Michael	Johnson (TX)
Bishop (GA)	F.	Jones
Blumenauer	Dunn	Joyce (OH)
Blunt Rochester	Ellzey	Joyce (PA)
Bonamici	Emmer	Kahele
Bost	Escobar	Kaptur
Bourdeaux	Eshoo	Katko
Bowman	Españillat	Keating
Boyle, Brendan	Evans	Keller
F.	Feenstra	Kelly (IL)
Brady	Ferguson	Kelly (MS)
Brooks	Fischbach	Kelly (PA)
Brown (MD)	Fitzgerald	Khanna
Brown (OH)	Fitzpatrick	Kildee
Brownley	Fleischmann	Kilmer
Buchanan	Fletcher	Kim (CA)
Bucshon	Flores	Kim (NJ)
Budd	Foster	Kind
Bush	Fox	Kirkpatrick
Bustos	Frankel, Lois	Krishnamoorthi
Calvert	Franklin, C.	Kuster
Cammack	Scott	Kustoff
Carbajal	Fulcher	LaHood
Cárdenas	Gallagher	LaMalfa
Carey	Galleo	Lamb
Carl	Garamendi	Lamborn
Carson	Garbarino	Langevin
Carter (GA)	Garcia (CA)	Larsen (WA)
Carter (LA)	Garcia (IL)	Larson (CT)
Carter (TX)	Garcia (TX)	Latta
Cartwright	Gibbs	Lawrence
Case	Jimenez	Lawson (FL)
Castro (TX)	Golden	Lee (CA)
Chabot	Gomez	Lee (NV)
Cheney	Gonzales, Tony	Leger Fernandez
Cherfilus-	Gonzalez (OH)	Lesko
McCormick	Gonzalez,	Letlow
Chu	Vicente	Levin (CA)
Ciilline	Gottheimer	Levin (MI)
Clark (MA)	Granger	Lieu
Clarke (NY)	Graves (LA)	Lofgren
Cleaver	Graves (MO)	Long
Clyburn	Green (TN)	Loudermilk
Clyde	Green, Al (TX)	Lowenthal
Cohen	Griffith	Lucas
Cole	Grijalva	Luetkemeyer
Connolly	Guest	Luria
Cooper	Guthrie	Lynch
Correa	Harder (CA)	Mace
Costa	Harshbarger	Malinowski
Courtney	Hartzler	Malliotakis
Craig	Hayes	

Maloney,	Pascrell	Spartz
Carolyn B.	Payne	Speier
Maloney, Sean	Perlmutter	Stansbury
Mann	Peters	Stanton
Manning	Pfleger	Staubert
Mast	Phillips	Steel
Matsui	Pingree	Stefanik
McBath	Pocan	Steil
McCarthy	Porter	Stevens
McCaul	Pressley	Stewart
McClain	Price (NC)	Strickland
McClintock	Quigley	Suozi
McCollum	Raskin	Swalwell
McEachin	Reschenthaler	Takano
McGovern	Rice (NY)	Taylor
McHenry	Rice (SC)	Tenney
McKinley	Rodgers (WA)	Thompson (CA)
McNerney	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (MS)
Meeks	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (PA)
Meijer	Ross	Titus
Meng	Rouzer	Tlaib
Meuser	Roybal-Allard	Tonko
Mfume	Ruiz	Torres (CA)
Miller (WV)	Ruppersberger	Torres (NY)
Miller-Meeks	Rush	Trahan
Moolenaar	Rutherford	Trone
Mooney	Ryan	Turner
Moore (AL)	Salazar	Underwood
Moore (UT)	Sánchez	Upton
Moore (WI)	Sarbanes	Valadao
Morelle	Scalise	Van Drew
Moulton	Scanlon	Vargas
Mrvan	Schakowsky	Veasey
Mullin	Schiff	Velázquez
Murphy (FL)	Schneider	Wagner
Murphy (NC)	Schrader	Walberg
Nadler	Schrier	Waltz
Napolitano	Scott (VA)	Wasserman
Neal	Scott, Austin	Schultz
Neguse	Scott, David	Waters
Nehls	Sessions	Watson Coleman
Newhouse	Sewell	Webster (FL)
Newman	Sherman	Welch
Norcross	Sherrill	Wenstrup
O'Halleran	Simpson	Westerman
Obernolte	Sires	Wexton
Ocasio-Cortez	Slotkin	Wild
Omar	Smith (MO)	Williams (GA)
Owens	Smith (NE)	Williams (TX)
Palazzo	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (FL)
Pallone	Smith (WA)	Wilson (SC)
Palmer	Smucker	Womack
Panetta	Soto	
Pappas	Spanberger	

NAYS—47

Allen	Duncan	Jordan
Arrington	Estes	Massie
Babin	Fallon	Norman
Banks	Gaetz	Perry
Biggs	Gohmert	Posey
Bishop (NC)	Good (VA)	Rose
Boebert	Gooden (TX)	Rosendale
Buck	Gosar	Roy
Burchett	Greene (GA)	Schweikert
Burgess	Grothman	Steube
Cawthorn	Harris	Tiffany
Cline	Hern	Timmons
Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Van Duyne
Comer	Hollingsworth	Walorski
Davidson	Huizenga	Weber (TX)
Donalds	Jackson	

NOT VOTING—14

Butterfield	Herrell	Pence
Casten	Hice (GA)	Wittman
Castor (FL)	Kinzinger	Yarmuth
Conway	LaTurner	Zeldin
Diaz-Balart	Miller (IL)	

□ 1904

Mr. BURGESS changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)	Bonamici	Bourdeaux
Beyer (Wexton)	(Manning)	(Correa)

Boyle, Brendan	Grijalva (García	Moore (WI)
F. (Pallone)	(IL))	(Neguse)
Brooks (Moore	Guest	Nadler (Pallone)
(AL))	(Fleischmann)	Newman (García
Brown (MD)	Hayes (Neguse)	(IL))
(Trone)	Huffman (Levin	Palazzo
Bush (Takano)	(CA))	(Fleischmann)
Carter (LA)	Jayapal	Payne (Pallone)
(Williams	(Takano)	Porter (Neguse)
(GA))	Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)
Carter (TX)	(Manning)	(Manning)
(Weber (TX))	Johnson (TX)	Rice (SC)
Cohen (Castro	(Stevens)	(Meijer)
(TX))	Katko (Meijer)	Rogers (KY)
Connolly	Keating (Neguse)	(Reschenthaler)
(Wexton)	Kind (Stevens)	Rush (Neguse)
Costa (Correa)	Kirkpatrick	Ryan (Gomez)
Crist	(Pallone)	Salazar (Diaz-
(Wasserman	Lamb (Neguse)	Balart)
Schultz)	Lawson (FL)	Sires (Pallone)
Davis, Danny K.	(Wasserman	Stansbury
(Gomez)	Schultz)	(Stevens)
DeFazio	McCaul (Pfluger)	Strickland
(Carbajal)	Meeks	(Neguse)
DeSaulnier	(Velázquez)	Suozi (Neguse)
(Thompson	Meng	Tlaib (Gomez)
(CA))	(Wasserman	Tonko (Pallone)
Gosar (Boebert)	Schultz)	Walorski (Baird)
Granger (Van	Meuser	Waltz (Gimenez)
Duyne)	(Reschenthaler)	Watson Coleman
		(Pallone)
		Wild (Manning)

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 6538

Ms. LETLOW. Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 6538.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman's request is accepted.

#### LOWERING COSTS FOR AMERICA'S FAMILIES

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the House Democrats' efforts to lower rising costs that threaten and burden our American families.

Putin's cruel war in Ukraine is rising prices across our Nation and the world, but Democrats are taking decisive action.

Last week, we passed the Lower Food and Fuel Costs Act. This bill will reduce our dependence on foreign fertilizer production, strengthen competition in the meat and poultry sector, and strengthen our supply chain.

It will also expand access to cleaner Unleaded 88 gas that costs an average of 40 cents less per gallon. These steps for Democrats will go a long way, Mr. Speaker, to protect American families from Putin's inflation.

Yet, some extreme MAGA Republicans continue to side with greedy corporations and billionaires instead of hardworking families.

I call on our Republican colleagues to work with us in our efforts to lower costs for all families across America. The time to act is now.

#### REMEMBERING AND HONORING OTTO FREDERICK WARMBIER

(Mrs. KIM of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)



Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Otto Frederick Warmbier. He is an American who was horrifically tortured and killed by the North Korean regime 5 years ago.

Otto was a dedicated young man. He was the valedictorian of his high school and at the University of Virginia. At the age of 22, he was taken hostage and suffered the worst of the North Korean regime's brutality.

Although Otto is no longer with us, his wonderful family carries on his legacy every day with their advocacy and strength.

As one of the first Korean-American women to serve in Congress, and as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I will always—always—be a loud voice for global human rights and hold violators accountable.

We remember and honor Otto always.

#### SUPPORTING OUR VETERANS

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Honoring our PACT Act, which will ensure comprehensive benefits and care for our troops who suffer from toxic exposure, especially from burn pits.

I thank Chairman TAKANO once again for his leadership, and it is now time for us to finally send this bill to President Biden's desk.

As a daughter, sister, and wife of a veteran, caring for our veterans is extremely important to me, as it should be to every American. The Honoring our PACT Act will help over 3 million suffering veterans and ensure that they can get the care that they need.

I note especially the similarities between this bill and my 9/11 Health and Compensation Act which supports the 9/11 first responders who were exposed to dangerous toxins that made them sick, still to this day.

Our veterans were there for us. We must be there for them. We should all support this important bill.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF WILSON STONE

(Mr. COMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of former State representative Wilson Stone. Wilson was a passionate public servant who spent his career fighting for Kentucky.

Wilson served as State representative of the Kentucky General Assembly for 12 years. During his time, he served as chairman of the State House Agriculture Committee and pursued meaningful improvements to Kentucky's public education system. I had the honor of serving in the State House with Wilson Stone.

Before serving in the State legislature, Wilson was an influential member of the Allen County Board of Education. It is a position he held for a remarkable 24 years.

In the spare time that he did have, Wilson was a farmer. Wilson was a true leader with a sincere drive to improve Kentucky.

On behalf of the First Congressional District, I send my sincerest condolences to Wilson's family, friends, and neighbors. His life touched many, and our Commonwealth is better off because of his service.

#### SOUND AND SENSIBLE SOLUTIONS

(Ms. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, last week, House Democrats took aggressive action to address rising food prices by passing the Lowering Food and Fuel Costs Act.

The bill would lower costs by doing three things:

First, it will reduce our dependence on overseas fertilizer production. Russia and Ukraine are major producers of fertilizer. Putin's war on Ukraine has driven up the cost of fertilizer for our farmers, and, therefore, for critical staples on our grocery store shelves.

Second, the bill will also crack down on unfair, anticompetitive practices in the meat and poultry sector, helping to drive down the prices of meat products.

Third, and finally, it would expand access to cleaner ethanol blends that cost, on average, 40 cents less per gallon. This will help ease the pain at the pump.

These provisions may sound technical, but they are sound and sensible solutions to lower prices for America's families in the grocery aisle and at the gas pump.

□ 1915

#### COMMENDING DARRIS SMITH ON HIS ATHLETIC ACHIEVEMENTS

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Darris Smith for his outstanding athletic achievements, having won two State track titles for Appling County High School in Baxley, Georgia.

The senior took home first place in the Georgia High School Association Class 3A 400-meter individual race in Carrollton, as well as the gold medal on Appling County's 4x400-meter relay team.

Darris is not your typical track star. The 6-foot-6-inch, 230-pound runner is also a standout basketball player as well as one of the top football recruits in the Nation, committed to playing linebacker at the University of Georgia. Go Dawgs.

He finished his high school football career rated as the Nation's number 14 defensive end and the number 162 overall prospect for 2022.

These unbelievable achievements are worth appreciation and will inspire the next generation of athletes to push for their goals.

Congratulations, Darris. We are all excited to see where your talent and hard work take you. Go Dawgs.

#### CONGRATULATING DIAMOND HILL-JARVIS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES

(Mr. VEASEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the accomplishments of Angel Sanchez of Fort Worth, who recently represented Diamond Hill-Jarvis High School and made history by winning the State's first track and field medal with a gold in the 1600. Additionally, his accomplishments got him recognized as DFW's boys' track athlete of the week.

I am very proud of Angel for representing the city of Fort Worth at the State level, and I am proud of the entire Diamond Hill-Jarvis High School for all of their recent athletic accomplishments.

Last year, Diamond Hill-Jarvis High School's boys' soccer team headed to the State finals, making them the first-ever team in school history to make it to the State UIL championship in any sport.

Once again, Angel, and everyone at Diamond Hill, you should be proud of all of your accomplishments. Keep up the good work. Angel, I look forward to seeing you race in Portland.

#### CONGRATULATING DALE MOORE ON HIS RETIREMENT

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the distinguished career of Mr. Dale Moore as he celebrates his retirement from the American Farm Bureau Federation. For 40 years, Dale has been an instrumental leader in agriculture policy.

Dale earned his bachelor's degree in animal science from Fort Hays State University. Dale then began his professional career as a legislative assistant to former U.S. Congressman and Senator Pat Roberts. Dale then transitioned to the House Committee on Agriculture to serve as legislative director while Mr. Roberts was chairman.

After years of hard work on Capitol Hill, Dale served as executive director of the National Cattlemen's Beef Association. Dale then became the USDA's chief of staff for all four Secretaries under President George W. Bush.

Dale has spent the last 11 years of his career with the American Farm Bureau

Federation, serving as the executive director of public policy before being appointed executive vice president in 2018.

Dale has maintained an exemplary reputation for decades. He will be sincerely missed as he enters retirement, and his positive contributions to agriculture policy will be remembered for many years.

Congratulations, Dale, on your successful career. Best wishes to you in your next chapter.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF MASTER SERGEANT CHRISTOPHER NEAL HOUSER

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Master Sergeant Christopher Neal Houser as Tennessee's Second District's Veteran of the Month.

He served in the United States Air Force during the Gulf war, the war on terrorism, and the Cold War.

Chris was raised in Clinton, Tennessee, and graduated from Clinton High School in 1980. He then attended Tennessee Tech University, where he received his degree in business administration and business management. On July 23, 1982, he enlisted in the Tennessee Air National Guard, and he served his country for over 31 years, Mr. Speaker, with the 134th Air Refueling Wing as a personnel specialist.

Outside of his military life, Chris was known as a bit of a hometown hero for all the time that he gave to Blount County student athletics. He coached Little League baseball, youth basketball, and football, and he volunteered at William Blount High School to work with the baseball and softball teams as the field guy for over 17 years. The softball field is now named after him in honor of his many years of volunteer service.

Just a few weeks ago, on May 24, 2022, unfortunately, Chris passed away after a 9-year battle with lung cancer, with his family by his side. I offer my condolences to his wife of 36 years, Donna; his children, Drew, Jessica, and Jennifer; his mother, Jean; and the many other family members and friends who loved him dearly right up to the end.

It is my honor to stand here today and commemorate Chris' lifetime of service to his country and to his community by naming him as Tennessee's Second District's Veteran of the Month.

#### DEMOCRATS SIMPLY DID NOT LISTEN

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, our country is in an inflation crisis caused by the Biden administration's failed leftwing, progressive policies.

We have families who can't find baby formula for their newborns, grocery stores with empty shelves, workers filling up their gas tanks for twice what they paid 2 years ago, and farmers paying triple for fertilizer compared to two harvests ago.

H.R. 7606, the bill that passed the House last week, will do nothing to combat these crises in the immediate future. Instead, Congress should consider a bill introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON), my friend and ranking member of the House Agriculture Committee.

H.R. 8069, the Reducing Farm Input Costs and Barriers to Production Act, will work to immediately combat rising food and fuel costs and has the support from our farmers, ranchers, and producers.

However, once again, Democrats passed a bill that doesn't fix our problems, nor does it increase our domestic food or fuel production, and they blame everything on Republicans. Let the record show we offered real solutions, and Democrats simply did not listen.

#### COST OF LIVING IS MORE THAN REPORTED

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is directed to the press as much as to the Chair and whoever is listening at home.

Everybody knows we have a lot of inflation. We are supposed to repeat again and again that inflation was at 8.6 percent in May, which is the highest it has been in 40 years. The press should report that there is no way inflation is only 8.6 percent.

Housing is listed as going up 5.5 percent. Have you talked to any landlords? Have you talked to any builders? There is a contorted way that you arrive at that 5.5 percent. That number should be more like 15 to 20 to 25 percent.

Talk to some car dealers. See if they think the cost of used cars has gone up only 16.1 percent in the last year. That number should be 30 percent.

We should not let the administration get away with such low numbers. I call upon the American press to do a little bit of research for once and tell us what the real cost of living has gone up in this country over the last year. It is way more than 8.6 percent.

#### RELEASE ALEX DRUEKE AND ANDY HUYNH

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to assert the sovereignty of the United States of America, to applaud the bipartisan commitment to the Ukrainians who are fighting for democracy, and to acknowledge Alex Drueke

and Andy Huynh, who are fighting as volunteers in the Ukrainian Army and have now been captured by the enemy.

The enemy wants to call them a name that I refuse to say on the floor of the House. They are, in fact, volunteers, and they should be subject to the international obligations that Russia must adhere to and must look at the conventions that may be relevant. Their lives must be protected. They are soldiers who desired to fight for democracy.

I am proud of them, as I am of the Americans who are held around the world falsely, in particular Paul Whelan and Brittney Griner, who are held as hostages in Russia. They are wrongly held, and I ask that we pursue this as Americans and the American Government to help release Brittney Griner, release Paul Whelan, stop the false judicial system and legal system of Russia, and bring our Americans home.

We should not leave Alex Drueke and Andy Huynh on the battlefield. We need to protect them as a sovereign nation.

#### REPUBLICAN STUDY COMMITTEE'S BLUEPRINT TO SAVE AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. HERN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, America is in crisis. Inflation is at its highest in four decades. Drugs, weapons, and all other manner of contraband, along with hundreds of thousands of unvetted migrants, are pouring over our southern border with almost no resistance. Our national debt is over \$30 trillion, a sum of money that most people cannot even begin to comprehend.

Suffice to say, the past 18 months of Democratic rule have been a disaster. The American people are sick and tired of their government recklessly spending their tax dollars while families struggle to put food on the table and fill up their gas tanks.

Can you blame them? Families across the country are sitting at home trying to make ends meet while the Federal Government runs around and spends their money like it is going out of style.

President Biden often likes to tout his understanding of kitchen-table economics. However, the so-called budget that the President produced a few months ago never balances and adds

trillions of dollars to our national debt over the next 10 years. There isn't a single kitchen table in the country where you can spend more than you make year after year and survive financially.

One of Speaker PELOSI's most famous phrases is: Show me your budget, and I will show you your values. It is plain to see that Democrats care little for financial responsibility and a strong American economy. They won't even draft a budget.

I have been in Congress 4 years, and under Speaker PELOSI's leadership, the Democrats have not created a single budget in the House Budget Committee. If Congress continues down this path, we will add \$15.1 trillion to the debt this decade, \$24.2 trillion in the 2030s, and \$41.8 trillion in the 2040s. These are incomprehensible numbers.

It is long past time to return to a state of fiscal stability. That is where the Republican Study Committee's budget comes in. Our Blueprint to Save America isn't just hyperbole. It is a no-nonsense plan that slashes spending, reduces deficits, and bolsters our economy, all things that the President's budget fails to do.

It is the most pro-life budget that the RSC has ever produced. It ensures the protection of Americans' constitutional rights. It solidifies our national security and secures our southern border. It saves Medicare and Social Security from insolvency.

While the President's budget increases spending to \$73 trillion and taxes to \$58 trillion, our budget decreases spending by \$6.7 trillion, all while balancing in just 7 years. This is exactly what our country needs right now.

Tonight, we are going to hear from the hardworking men and women who helped create this budget and who are committed to putting these policies into action next year.

I thank all the members of the Budget and Spending Task Force for all of their extremely hard work over the past months, as well as Chairman JIM BANKS for trusting me with chairing this task force for a second year.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER), my friend from the 12th District, a member of the Education and Labor Committee, and a member of our task force.

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Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time and for his hard work.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a year-and-a-half of President Biden and Washington Democrats' disastrous tax-and-spend policies, and American families are feeling the effects of rising inflation in their paychecks, at the gas pumps, and in the grocery store.

Instead of working to eliminate wasteful government spending, the President's 2023 budget calls for the highest sustained spending burden in

American history, \$73 trillion over 10 years, all at the expense of our children and grandchildren, who will be forced to pay for this outrageous spending and debt.

Going to Speaker PELOSI's "Show me your budget, and I will show you what you value," I have my granddaughter with me tonight. I value her future. I value the fact that she is not going to have to pay for this spending, that she will be able to keep more of the money she earns instead of having the government take it to pay for Speaker PELOSI's and President Biden's liberal agenda.

The Republican Study Committee's budget is a departure from Democrats' irresponsible policies and a return to fiscal sanity for American families.

Republicans have built a comprehensive plan that balances the Federal budget in just 7 years, works to eliminate waste, and enables Americans to keep more of their hard-earned money.

Growing up in America, raising a family, and running a business taught me that budgets matter.

After reading President Biden's 2023 budget, it is clear he doesn't have a clue on how to budget responsibly. It is time we stop leaving financial disaster for the next generation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman HERN and my colleagues on the Republican Study Committee for their work in putting forth a responsible budget that meets the needs of the American people, places the American people first, and doesn't cater to the wishes of Joe Biden and NANCY PELOSI.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his hard work over the last 6 months to arrive at this budget. It is not a conservative budget; it is an all-of-America budget. It is what all Americans have to do, create a budget.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY), another member of the task force and a member of the Committee on Natural Resources, from Wisconsin's Seventh District.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership and giving me the opportunity to speak here tonight.

Mr. Speaker, while it is not surprising that Congress' budget process is a total and utter failure, the good news is that there are solutions to cut down on excessive spending, balance our budget, and prevent the world's largest economy from self-destructing.

The American people know this. When you go back home and talk to the American people, they know what is going on here is wrong. They know that the family checkbook only goes so far. Choices have to be made. They know the American family's checkbook out here in Washington, D.C., should live under the same constraints.

The solution is not to propose a budget with the highest sustained levels of spending since World War II, as President Biden has done, or to spend taxpayers' dollars at a faster pace than

at any point in history, as Congress has done the past 2 years. The solution is to stop spending like there is no tomorrow and be fiscally responsible.

With inflation at a 40-year high, gas prices shattering new records, and home prices surging, as the gentleman from Oklahoma said, I believe every effort must be made to rein in wasteful Washington spending and ensure that taxpayer dollars are not being thrown down the drain.

Simply put, instead of spending money as fast as Joe Biden leaves for a Delaware vacation, it is time for fiscal responsibility in Washington. This includes implementing good-government reforms, like balancing our budget for the first time in over 20 years, which this budget by the RSC does.

I thank the chairman for including a piece of legislation that I introduced called the Agriculture Civil Rights and Equality Act, ACRE.

You might remember last year, Democrats in the American Rescue Plan provided billions in debt relief assistance to some farmers, while excluding others, based entirely on the color of their skin. That is detestable. That is un-American.

The ACRE Act will ensure that this never happens again by explicitly barring the USDA from discriminating against or granting preferential treatment to any person, in whole or in part, based on race. Taxpayers shouldn't be forced to finance unfair, unconstitutional racial quota systems.

One of the main reasons I ran for this office is the same reason that I ran in 2010. In Wisconsin, we had a \$3 billion deficit. We all remember, after the 2008 election, the policies that were put in place in the ensuing 2 years were disastrous for America. Sounds familiar, doesn't it? The same thing is a rewind from back in that period of time.

I told my constituents we can fix the budget problems we had in Wisconsin. Some people said: Yeah, we hear that all the time. I said: You give us a decade, and we will get it done. We did exactly that.

Over the three terms that I sat on the budget writing committee in the State of Wisconsin, if you look at where their budget is now as a result of the little bit of work that I contributed to, along with my colleagues in the State legislature, we fixed those budget problems in Wisconsin. Now there is the largest rainy day fund in the history of Wisconsin. This past budget returned \$2 billion to the taxpayers of the State. That is fiscal responsibility.

We can do the same here in Washington, D.C., but it is going to require the will to do it. We can do it over the next decade, as the chairman said. We get to balance in 7 years here. This is what the American people are looking for. They want us to be fiscally responsible because it will lead to more opportunity and prosperity here in America and ensure American liberty for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge both Democrats and Republicans to say "yes" to the

RSC budget, because it is good for America.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Wisconsin for his words.

What you just heard is what most of America experiences in our individual families, our businesses, our cities, and our States. They have to balance their budget. It is hard work. It doesn't know any partisanship. It is constitutional and has to be done.

One of the first, primary things we should be doing as Members of Congress is being good stewards of American taxpayer dollars. But what I fear is that after people have been here for a period of time we lose sight of that. It is not our money; it is the American people's money.

We need to be accountable to that. We need to not be running up \$30 trillion debts and another \$15 trillion on the horizon with the President's budget, the only Democrat budget that has been put out, that increases the debt to \$45 trillion in the next 10 years, assuming he can get \$7 trillion in additional taxes out of small businesses and individuals in America by allowing the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act's tax cuts to expire.

The American people deserve better. We in Congress need to work hard together.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), my dear friend from Pennsylvania's 13th District, who is on the Energy and Commerce Committee and a fellow classmate of mine.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for holding this incredibly important Special Order, and I thank him for yielding.

Since day 1 of his Presidency, Joe Biden has chosen to weaponize his power to attack the energy industry and raise the price of gasoline for Pennsylvania drivers. This impact financially, for every Pennsylvanian, and in fact, for every American citizen, is being felt tonight as we hold this Special Order.

By canceling the Keystone XL pipeline, by canceling new drilling leases, and by suggesting that the energy beneath the feet of my constituents is not an acceptable source of power, President Biden has turned his back on American energy. Sadly, he has turned his back on the American people. Because of the President's policies, America right now is drilling less oil than before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

To counter this war on American energy, I am proud to be working with my colleagues to introduce the Blueprint to Save America and to help return our Nation to energy dominance. Not just energy independence, but energy dominance.

It is time to reverse President Biden's executive actions to stop new drilling. It is time to produce the coal, the oil, the natural gas, and the Marcellus shale that is needed to power our cities, our communities, and our grids.

I thank the gentleman for holding this Special Order tonight to bring attention to the roadmap that we have built to return our country to that needed energy dominance.

President Ronald Reagan once said that we maintain "peace through strength." By rebuilding our energy infrastructure and once again becoming a net energy exporter, we can help our allies while at the same time lowering the price of energy right here in America.

I look forward to continuing to advocate for this budget that will help my constituents back home in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my colleague, Representative HERN, for holding this Special Order.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from Pennsylvania for his words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), a dear friend of mine, somebody that knows a lot about budgets and finances in his personal life, a member of the Financial Services Committee, and a longtime study of what it takes to balance a budget in America.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Oklahoma (Mr. HERN), the chairman of our task force, and all of the members of the task force, for coming together and showing the American people that Congress can debate, analyze, think through, and consider what it takes to balance our budget. KEVIN HERN has delivered that leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in favor of the Republican Study Committee's budget proposal for fiscal year 2023. I am proud to be a contributing member of the Republican Study Committee.

This RSC budget would not only rein in reckless spending, but it would also balance the Nation's budget over the next decade.

By making President Trump's Tax Cuts and Jobs Act permanent, this budget would provide hardworking American families with immediate relief, something we desperately need amid Joe Biden's highest inflation in four decades.

This budget also works toward strengthening our national security, starting with the crisis at our southwest border. Last month, Mr. Speaker, Customs and Border Protection reported that 234,416 illegal migrant encounters occurred along our border, the highest 1-month total ever recorded. This budget would restore the Trump-era policies that secured our border and kept our communities safe, preventing startling statistics like that one I just noted.

This budget is sensible, it is realistic, and it is beneficial for all of our American families.

I am pleased that two of my legislative items that I have placed priority on in this Congress were included in this budget package: The Price Stability Act and the Social Security Disability Insurance Return to Work Act.

First, the Price Stability Act, which I was pleased to introduce earlier this year alongside my good friend and colleague, BYRON DONALDS, from Florida. At a time when the American people are currently spending an additional \$460 a month, Mr. Speaker, nearly \$5,000 more this year than people were spending last year to keep up with President Biden's inflation, the rising cost of gas at the pump, and groceries at the store, this bill would have the Federal Reserve focus on a single mandate, that of price stability, concentrating on keeping prices down, and preventing inflation from stealing from American families.

The second bill, the Social Security Disability Insurance Return to Work Act, which I reintroduced this year, would restructure the Social Security Administration's disability classification system to provide further opportunities to individuals with disabilities who can and want to get back to work. That is important, because too many people go on our Social Security disability system and don't get back to the workforce. This provides them financial incentives, training, and opportunity to go back to work, something our workforce and our employers desperately need. It gives dignity to those who can get back into the workforce.

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These policies would both reduce government spending while ensuring that we put the needs of the American people first.

I thank the Republican Study Committee chairman, JIM BANKS, Task Force Chairman HERN, for their hard work and leadership in developing this budget. This commonsense legislative agenda combats inflation while supporting a healthy economy. It works for the betterment of our families long-term.

I am proud of the provisions that were included in the budget. I am happy to express my support for the budget and for the work of the task force.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for his words and for his personal knowledge of how the budget is so important to all the American people.

You have heard a lot from my colleagues about pieces of legislation to be included in this budget. Some 203 pieces of legislation by some 82 Members of the Republican Party have been included in this budget to design and develop and produce a balanced budget for all Americans. All Americans sitting at their table, they don't look and see first if they are Democrat or Republican. They don't care about politics when it comes to spending.

Members of Congress talk about how they care about the least of us in our economy across America. If we cared, we would sit down and work together to produce a balanced budget, one like we haven't seen in over 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE), my colleague

from Utah's First Congressional District, and an outstanding freshman member on the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman HERN for organizing this Special Order tonight and for his leadership on the Republican Study Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I frequently reach out to my constituents and conduct polling, if you will, on what are the issues that matter most to them. And at the top of the list, every single time, is debt and deficit. It is constantly debt and deficit. I know that is on the minds of many Americans, but particularly in Utah, where we are so fiscally smart that we have a balanced budget, and we have a rainy day fund. We are still the most philanthropic State in volunteer time and dollars than anywhere else in the Nation. But we care so deeply about being smart fiscally that what I ultimately take from this, and as I look back on the last 20 or so years of our inability to do this, Americans need confidence that their Congress, that their government can actually do something practical and reasonable. And that is what we have here in front of us, is a plan.

Americans need to know that there is a plan to be able to inject fiscal responsibility again into what they have not seen too long.

Like everywhere in the Nation, Utah families are burdened with painfully inflated prices at the gas pump, grocery store, and more. The average American household is paying hundreds more than they would for the same goods that they purchased just a year ago.

Despite repeated Republican warnings of excessive Federal spending and what it would do to our economy, Democrats have continued to vote for massive spending bills. As a father to four young boys, I know we must provide for the next generation a more stable economic outlook for their financial success. It is why I ran for Congress.

However, achieving a balanced budget after over 20 years of consistent deficit spending is a very tall task. And when I decided to run for Congress and I made this a key part of my platform, I knew it was going to be a very tall task.

On top of increasing Medicare and Social Security spending, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that over the next 10 years interest costs will total \$8.1 trillion. The longer we don't address this issue, the larger the hill we must climb. Even so, leaders from both parties have historically come to the table to build solutions, and we must rise to the occasion.

The Republican Study Committee has worked dutifully to chart our path forward. This plan is outlined in the Blueprint to Save America. This roadmap provides a fiscally sound path to balancing our budget in 7 years, protecting our border, bolstering our Na-

tion's defense, expanding workforce opportunities, making the successful Tax Cuts and Jobs Act permanent, and so much more.

This budget is—in the words of Congressman HERN—for all Americans. All Americans—not just Republicans—need a balanced budget. This issue matters to Utahns, which is why I convened a debt and deficit task force in my own district to get their input and have spent countless hours as I have worked with my colleagues to know what exactly we can do going forward.

We must be committed to reversing our economic policies that are hurting Americans and get us on the right track.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague.

Mr. Speaker, as we look at inflation, and we heard one of my colleagues talk about it earlier, it says it is 8.6 percent inflation caused by excessive spending. We have heard this from many of the past treasurers under the Obama administration. We have heard the current Secretary of the Treasury admit that she got it wrong last year, that excessive spending drove the inflation that we are seeing today.

The problem is that most Americans don't believe the 8.6 percent. I mean when you look at gas prices up over 100 percent since Biden took office. If you look at hot dogs—something as simple as an all-American hot dog—up 64 percent; milk up 32 percent. And the numbers go on and on and on.

The American people are struggling. We can do better. We must do better. We must produce a balanced budget, get it on the floor to have it voted on.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), my dear friend, a member of the Committee on Financial Services, a very innovative member.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, KEVIN HERN, from the great State of Oklahoma not only for his leadership on the Republican Study Committee Budget and Spending Task Force—ably chairing that committee—but also as an advocate for more domestic energy production to deal with this energy crisis.

Like your constituents in Oklahoma, my constituents in rural Kentucky are feeling the pain. I was just with some farmers in Fleming County, Kentucky, on Friday when we were back in the district. And one of the farmers stood up, and he said: I don't know where you get your numbers in Washington, Congressman, but 8.6 percent doesn't sound right for us in Fleming County.

It is more than twice that. It is painful to fill up the diesel in our tractor. It is impossible for us to fill up our trucks to get around to move our produce. This is not 8.6 percent. You all don't know what the real number is and how it affects real Americans.

That is how bad this inflation crisis is. But I rise in strong support of this Republican Study Committee's proposed Federal budget. Our Nation is

over \$30 trillion in debt. This debt crisis threatens the long-term prosperity of every American. It is that debt, and it is that overspending, Mr. Speaker, that has helped to usher in this historic inflation crisis that is crushing my constituents in Fleming County and so many other middle-class Americans across this country.

The RSC budget restores fiscal responsibility to Washington by balancing the Federal budget within 10 years and rescuing America from bankruptcy, stopping the spending binge in this town.

Let's be clear, we will never balance the Federal budget if Democrats continue their spending spree. We will never balance the budget continuing this reckless deficit-producing fiscal policy and threatening tax hikes in this "build back better" calamity that fails to raise revenue, but instead would crush economic growth and actually diminish the tax base.

We will also never balance the budget if the Biden administration continues its inexplicable war on American energy, which is key to economic growth, key to reducing the deficit. That is why I commend RSC Budget and Spending Task Force chairman, KEVIN HERN, for including my legislation in the budget, the Fair Access to Banking Act.

This legislation, the Fair Access to Banking Act, protects key American industries, such as energy producers, from discrimination by banks and lenders who politicize access to capital to satisfy the radical agenda of climate extremists.

And here is the irony: We all care about the environment, especially farmers. We care about the environment. They are the ultimate environmentalists. But what sense does it make to deprive financing to the very energy companies that can innovate our way to solutions to the climate issue.

When President Biden was sworn into office, gas prices averaged \$2.36 across the country. This month, gas prices reached \$5 nationally for the first time—and they are on their way to \$6 a gallon.

In less than 2 years, our Nation went from energy dominant to energy desperate. And yet, the Biden administration continues to push ESG investments and regulations such as the SEC's new climate risk disclosure rule designed to choke off investment in energy production.

The Biden administration for sure is blocking construction of the Keystone XL pipeline, another energy infrastructure. It is halting new lease sales for oil and gas. It is stonewalling over 4,400 permits to drill. It is thwarting new large-scale refineries. And this has all contributed to constraining energy supply, contributing to inflation.

But ground zero in this war against domestic energy production is the Biden administration's weaponization

of financial regulation to redirect capital away from fossil energy. The European financial sector, Wall Street banks, large, woke asset managers have all started the trend of politicizing capital allocation through the environmental, social, and governance movement. But the Biden administration's Security and Exchange Commission is now making matters worse by proposing a regulation that would force every public company to disclose reams of immaterial and unreliable information about the Green House gas emissions arising from their operations, the producers of energy they consume, and even the activities of their suppliers and customers.

This 534-page monstrosity marks the transformation of the SEC from an independent agency dedicated to investor protection to an unaccountable and politicized bureaucracy intent on advancing radical environmental policy over which it has neither jurisdiction nor competency.

Not only does this regulation discriminate against affordable, reliable energy by redirecting capital away from the American energy sector, it directly conflicts with the SEC's mission to protect investors. While asset managers continually prioritize ESG funds, the fees for those funds are actually, on average, 43 percent higher than nonESG funds.

Stocks and many ESG-related exchange-traded funds have elevated price-to-earnings multiples precisely because investment returns are sacrificed for nonpecuniary factors and policy objectives like social justice, diversity quotas, and lower carbon emissions.

It is time for us to stand up for American energy dominance. It is time for us to stand up for the American energy sector. It is time for us to stand up to retail investors who depend on returns instead of some woke political agenda that, frankly, they don't care about.

My farmers in Fleming County depend on returns. They depend on affordable electricity. Washington is out of touch with the reality and the hardships of American savers and American workers who can't afford Biden's inflation. That is why we need this budget.

Now more than ever we must defend and encourage investments in American energy production to lower costs for Americans at the pump.

Mr. Speaker, the duel visions for the future of America on this issue could not be clearer. On the one hand, Congressional Democrats are doubling down on a dangerous agenda in the middle of a generational energy crisis at cost to millions of middle-class Americans. Out of touch.

On the other hand, Republicans are renewing our commitment through the Fair Access to Banking provision contained in this budget to require lending to be based on risk-based metrics, not on the woke politics of the day.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand with my Republican colleagues in sup-

port of this budget. I am proud to stand with Americans who depend on energy independence and energy dominance and affordable, reliable energy.

I ask all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand with the American people, not with woke Wall Street, not with large asset managers who put politics ahead of returns. Vote for the Republican Study Committee budget.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the leadership of my friend from Oklahoma.

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Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his very poignant words on where America is right now and our ability to, once again, return to energy dominance if we just get out of the way.

We were there some 16 months ago, 18 months ago, and we saw energy prices at the pump at \$2.39. All of America needs to hear that: \$2.39 until policies of the Biden administration came on the scene. Now, we are over \$5 across America, with \$6 on the near horizon.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. HERN of Oklahoma and the Republican Study Committee's Budget Task Force for their diligent work in putting together this year's Republican Study Committee budget. Thank God we have a budget. This important document lays out a road map to restore fiscal sanity in America.

We are in a dire fiscal state. We here in Congress know it, and the American people, more importantly, know it as well. President Biden and Speaker PELOSI's reckless spending has led to 40-year high inflation, proving once again that we simply cannot spend our way to prosperity.

Our national debt has grown by \$7 trillion since the COVID pandemic began. Today, it totals more than \$30 trillion.

I have a wonderful constituent who puts the debt amount on his building every single day on a main thoroughfare, a guy named Frank Suits, who is a great American. He puts it out there just so the people know how much we are spending and how this isn't making us prosperous, especially in New York.

This is larger than our gross domestic product. In the face of this sobering reality, what does President Biden propose? Spending even more. His proposed budget increases spending by over 66 percent over 10 years and calls for \$73 trillion—with a t—in new spending. Under President Biden's plan, the United States will reach the highest sustained spending limit in our Nation's history.

This is not how we jump-start an economy, control runaway inflation, and deliver for the American people. The budget proposed by the Republican Study Committee takes a different approach. It focuses on reining in wasteful spending, balancing our budget for once, and helping those in need while

living within our means and focusing on balancing the budget within 7 years.

The Republican Study Committee budget also includes a bill I introduced, the Transparency and COVID-19 Expenditures Act. This important legislation would require a full audit of and report on Federal spending during the pandemic. With countless reports of fraud, waste, and abuse, Americans have a right to know how their tax dollars are being spent, how they were spent, and if they were spent the way they were intended.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored that this bill is included in the Republican Study Committee budget, further demonstrating the Republican Study Committee's commitment to transparency, accountability, fiscal responsibility, and just plain good governance.

Inflation in the United States continues to outpace much of the developed world. It is clear to me and to the American people that this isn't Putin's price hike. It is Biden's price hike.

Rather than doubling down on failed policies of the past and spending even more of your money, our money, it is time for Congress to turn around this ship, restore fiscal sanity to Washington, and put our Nation back on a path to economic prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to Congressman HERN for his leadership and especially his leadership on energy. What a lot of people don't realize about New York State is we have among the richest shale reserves, the Marcellus and Utica Shale, that we can't touch because of New York's failed policies.

We could bring economic prosperity. We could bring national security, energy security, to our Nation just from New York State and really just bring our State around. That is something that we are fighting in New York.

We hope with your leadership out in Oklahoma and across this Nation, working with the Republican Study Committee members, which I am so proud to be part of this great group, that we finally have a budget. We are putting out a plan. We are telling the American people that we have a plan, and we have a plan to win. We will make sure that the American people come back and that America sees the greatness it once had.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. HERN for doing these Special Orders, for highlighting this plan, for taking a leading role. We are grateful, and we certainly could use a dose of prosperity in upstate New York.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York. It is refreshing for all of America to hear that New York cares about America. We hear so many times that nobody cares. It is so refreshing to hear your conservative values about something as simple as a balanced budget.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA), a member of the Agriculture Committee and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. He is from another



State where we always assume that nobody cares about fiscal responsibility in America.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Mr. HERN's strong effort in helping shepherd our budget concept through the RSC to get back to fiscal responsibility and make sure it is on the front burner.

I am also pleased to follow my good colleague from New York, too. You have California and New York, and if you throw in Illinois, you don't see a whole lot of conversation coming out that you want the country to emulate as far as fiscal responsibility. I hope that is a bit of a breath of fresh air.

We are looking at the situation we are in right now as a country. It is just unbelievable, in this last 15, 16, 18 months, just how far it has turned upside down. We can't blame it all on COVID. We have to look at the policies that have been put in place.

Yes, we did spend a lot of money in Washington, D.C., on the COVID-era problems. Some of it is justified. Some of it is completely out of control.

There are still COVID dollars sitting in little pots somewhere that people are envying and wanting to turn into things that are completely unrelated, just make it slush-fund-type stuff. That is not right because these are the American people's dollars. This is the American people's debt.

Unfortunately, we are just adding debt to it. We don't really have sustained income to back up the money we have been borrowing from the future on this. When you couple that with the inflation that we are dealing with now, when we are looking at interest rates that are edging up in order to basically try, essentially, to put the brakes on government spending, that is what has driven this.

The higher numbers for interest rates, for payments on American debt, are going to devour our ability to budget on things that we actually do want to do and care about around here. If the interest rates and interest payments are so high, we can't do the elective part of our national budgeting. That is going to be horrendous for the American people.

Mr. HERN, when we are looking at the overall inflation picture with the numbers we are talking about earlier, 8.6 percent, we know it is a lot higher. I can echo what Mr. BARR was saying a while ago. My farmers—I am a farmer myself in my real life—we are not seeing a mere 8 percent on fertilizer, diesel, parts, tires, service calls, on everything. It is a much higher number than that.

My family grows rice and has been doing it for nearly 100 years. My colleagues and my neighbors have been doing the same thing. How are we going to afford to be able to put food on the table for the American people that is affordable? I just don't see that. With what you are dealing with in Oklahoma on energy—your energy helps us.

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, it is 45 percent of the economy in Oklahoma. The Biden administration and the Democrats have made—it is very well-known. The President has said time and time again, and he said it just in the last week, that the high gas prices in America, and that Americans are suffering, are part of the grand transition plan off of fossil fuels to electric vehicles and others.

Yet, in polling, when you ask the young Americans today where they think electricity comes from, the response is the wall, not knowing how electricity is actually generated in our generation plants around the country. The fact that our grid can't even supply what they are proposing to quickly convert our country to, and would destroy economies throughout our Nation, it is really a tragedy to see what has happened.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, it is fascinating that he would say that. You plug it into the wall.

I just saw a recent interview with a major figure with a major car manufacturer introducing and talking about their electric vehicles. They were questioned at that press conference: Where is the power coming from to charge this electric car?

Well, from that building right over there.

Okay. It is a building, but it is not a generation plant.

Well, I don't really know.

Another person in the group answered and said: Well, this is powered by a source that is about 90 percent coal-driven.

I am not against coal. I think coal is great. It has powered our country for many decades. It is extremely important and shouldn't just be phased out. It is still at least 35 percent.

The naivety of a major manufacturer not understanding that the electricity has to come from somewhere, and it is going to have to be somehow reasonably priced in order to make it somehow work for this big dream they have of electrifying everything, it is unbelievable what the people are going to face.

As Mr. HERN mentioned, President Biden called it the incredible transition. The people I know, the regular folks, haven't been asked if they want to transition to electric vehicles or an electric stove or anything else. They want to just stick with what they have because you are looking at the price of electric vehicles, which are \$50,000, \$60,000, \$70,000. The price is bumping up, and they have to recall them because things aren't working quite right.

We are force-feeding something just because government can mandate and pass a law that—hey, we are just going to require that you do it. Well, the market and technology don't always keep up with the whims of a dream that somebody would have in a bureaucracy.

Phase them in, but we are looking at an issue that is being force-fed in the

Biden plan to have an incredible transition. It is incredibly painful to the American public.

That is why the direction that the RSC budget is trying to go is to achieve balance finally. If we are going to service more and more debt at a higher interest rate, and we keep adding the numbers, as my colleague from New York was talking about—if the Biden plan calls for \$73 trillion of increased spending over what we are already doing at a deficit over the next 10 years, we have big trouble.

Government doesn't always do that well with a dollar spent. In the hands of the American people, they are going to make the best decisions for their families on: Do they want to upgrade their car? Do they need to add a room to their house for an expanded family? Are they going to redo their garage or redo their roof? Maybe they are even going to take a vacation if they can afford the \$7 gas in California to run an RV and go see Yellowstone or something.

It is amazing how this place continues to think that the massive deficit spending is going to somehow benefit the economy. It doesn't work that way. Inflation drives higher prices to the end-users, driven by government spending. We have to get it under control.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. HERN's work is really stellar on trying to put this out there. This should really be non-partisan, Republicans and Democrats. The blueprint for this would be back in the mid-1990s when we achieved a balanced budget, I believe it was 4 years in a row, with President Clinton coming to the table and working with Newt Gingrich and Senator Dole and others on actually passing four balanced budgets in a row.

That is credit everybody can take for having a strong economy at the time. I think it would still be a legacy of the Reagan and Bush years, where we put things back on track of having an income that they benefited from in that context.

Mr. HERN, what do you see as far as that blueprint of balancing back then as something we can emulate here?

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, I had the very great fortune of being introduced to politics by the late Senator Tom Coburn.

When he was running for Senate in 2004, he quickly gained the title of "Doctor No" because he was always pushing for responsible spending. He wasn't against spending; he said we just should pay for it. He wasn't against helping people; he said we should just pay for it like you do at home, like you do in your business, like you do in your cities or your States.

He was ridiculed by many Members over his time in the Senate because he always pushed for fiscal conservatism, fiscal responsibility for American taxpayer dollars.

In 2004, when he ran for Senate, and he spoke about this on the campaign

trail, the national debt was \$7.3 trillion. Here we are, 18 years later, and we are approaching \$31 trillion. I would say he understood a little bit about being responsible with taxpayer dollars.

As you just alluded to, there should be no pride in either one of the parties taking this acknowledgment of having a balanced budget. It should be just what we do as Congress.

This should be a nonconversation. We should produce a balanced budget, as we did under Newt Gingrich's leadership. As he just acknowledged this week, it is time for us to return to the era of the 4 years where we had balanced budgets and a divided government, where the House and the Senate were Republicans and the White House was the Democrat.

President Clinton knew it was the right thing to do. He knew that we had to be more responsible for taxpayer dollars and joined up and created a bipartisan budget that lasted until the attack on us in 2001. We have to get back to that.

Our Nation is under attack by the debt load that we are having. The interest on our debt, much of which we will pay to China because that is who we are getting our money from, is overtaking us. In the next 4 years, the spending on our mandatory interest on our debt will surpass what we spend on protecting this great Nation and the support of our men and women in uniform.

As we look at this, I just want to thank my colleagues from California, New York, and across this great Nation who have worked on this issue, not just on this budget and spending task force, but on this issue. The very core of who they are and why they came to Congress was to be responsible to the American taxpayers, not just to the ones who elected them but to all Americans, Democrat, Republican, to be fiscally responsible for their money, their hard-earned money that they make back home. They go to work every day and send tax dollars up to Congress. We have to do better.

□ 2015

The American taxpayers are much more responsible with their dollars in their pockets than we are here in Washington, D.C. We need to return the American taxpayers' dollars back to them. We need to be less on the spending side and more on acknowledging that American taxpayers are smart. They will spend their money in their communities better than we will. That is why we need to rebalance our government.

So as I hear from constituents back home, they are worried that no one in Washington cares about our spending anymore. They are worried that there is no one left—even Republicans—who care about balancing the budget.

Mr. Speaker, I can tell you I do. You heard the Members tonight. You heard my friend from California talk about

how he cares. He has cared since he got here, and all the members on the Republican Study Committee care.

Balancing the budget isn't a conservative idea. This isn't a budget just for one party. This budget is our blueprint to save all Americans—all Americans—not just Republicans. We are not excluding Democrats. This is all Americans.

When Congress spends less, the American people have more. That is at the center of what we do, what we are doing, and what we are here to talk about.

I thank everybody, again, for coming and speaking tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### CARIBBEAN AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to rise as the anchor of the CBC Special Order addressing Caribbean American Heritage Month and to welcome my colleagues to the floor to be able to engage in a very important and provocative discussion.

Let me just say that last weekend, in fact, yesterday, was the national holiday, the Juneteenth independence day. All over America this commemoration brought about knowledge, understanding, jubilation, and honor. So we are delighted to be on the floor today to, in fact, provide an opportunity to expand and to talk about the heritage of so many in this Nation.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. It is my privilege now to, first of all, thank the Honorable JOYCE BEATTY, who is the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, for her continued efforts to ensure that the American people know our message and our power, know the work that we are doing, know the success that we are having, and also give us an opportunity to articulate the historical record of African Americans and those who have heritages from elsewhere.

I also take a moment to congratulate her for receiving the Juneteenth honors in Washington, D.C. last Thursday from the Juneteenth Foundation. It was a privilege not only to be with her and to acknowledge many others who received those honors but to be there on such a special night. She was well-deserving.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), who is the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate June as Caribbean American Heritage Month, I am proud to stand with our Special Order champion, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, who herself is a woman of Caribbean heritage. She is from the great State of Texas, and her parents were immigrants from Jamaica. So I thank Congresswoman JACKSON LEE again for leading our power, our message, and also I thank her for acknowledging the great honor I received last week.

But, Mr. Speaker, the Congresswoman did not tell you that she too was on that same program as we commemorated and celebrated Juneteenth. She had the distinct honor to present an award to an icon, Maxwell, who is so great he only needs one name. To see her walk across that stage along with another one of our colleagues, Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON, made me proud to share the stage with her, our other colleagues, and so many icons who have fought for justice. That ties into what we are talking about today. You will hear many of our members come and talk about the beauty of diversity, culture, and their heritage.

I also want to take a moment to celebrate the dedication and all of the work of Congresswoman BARBARA LEE who led the effort to designate the month of June as Caribbean American Heritage Month. You will hear from her today, Mr. Speaker.

Congresswoman BARBARA LEE is always out in the forefront when we are talking about fighting for justice or when we are talking about making sure that we educate our constituency, and, yes, America, on any topic, but tonight this is a topic she knows all so well.

You see, Mr. Speaker, when I think about Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm in Congress and Members like vice-chair of the Congressional Black Caucus STEVEN HORSFORD, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, Congressman ANTHONY BROWN, Delegate STACEY PLASKETT, Congressman G. K. BUTTERFIELD, Congresswoman SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, and so many others, it is a rollcall of our Members of Caribbean heritage.

So when we think of this great legacy that we are leaving, Caribbean heritage is one of the most resilient and excellent, and it is full of the tenacity of the people who come to this Congress to be the voice for the people whom they know need us most.

The Congressional Black Caucus has been a longtime fighter for the protection of immigrants of color and for the rights of people of Caribbean descent, such as the Haitian Family Reunification Parole, or better known as HFRP program, which allows eligible United States citizens and lawful permanent residents to apply for parole for their family members in Haiti.

Just think about this, Mr. Speaker, think about this: Some 50 years ago, one woman and 12 men, the founders of the Congressional Black Caucus, one woman making history, the same woman who ran for President of these United States, Shirley Chisholm. So from Shirley Chisholm to—think about it—today in modern times Delegate STACEY PLASKETT to chairwoman of the CBC's Task Force on Immigration, and the only Black woman in the New York congressional delegation, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, the contributions of Caribbean-American heritage to this democracy is alive and well, Mr. Speaker.

I would like to also take a moment to commemorate the decades of work that a Dr. Claire Nelson has displayed on behalf of the Caribbean diaspora. Dr. Nelson is the founder and president of the Institute of Caribbean Studies, ICS, the Nation's leading Caribbean-American advocacy group and a good friend to the Congressional Black Caucus and our dear friend, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE. She fearlessly led the advocacy efforts that accompany Congresswoman BARBARA LEE's legislation that was signed into law that we are celebrating tonight. I thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE. I remember when she came to us in the Congressional Black Caucus meeting and said: We want to make this happen.

So tonight we made it happen.

I thank the gentlewoman, and I thank all of our other Members for being here tonight.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman BEATTY for laying the framework of how enriched the Congressional Black Caucus is with the vast diversity of Members who have these enormous connections and heritage and to honor the leader of this legislation making June Caribbean American Heritage Month and to be astute enough to continue her work as the chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee on Appropriations. She has been a lifeline to the Caribbean and astute on many issues from immigration to disasters to the issues of dealing with democracy and humanity.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership. Might I add that she also has a strong heritage in Texas and was a very powerful contributor to our celebration of Juneteenth in Texas. Along with her relatives she was at the Ashton Villa site where General Granger came to announce the freedom of the slaves. She did that during Juneteenth in Texas. We were glad to have her.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE for that very warm and gracious introduction. But also let me just thank the gentlewoman for her steadiness, her persistence, and her perseverance and for

bringing the truth about so many issues about Black people in the diaspora in our own country to the forefront and providing a moment and, yes, being in Galveston for the first time where my grandfather W.C. Parish was born. My great-grandmother was enslaved in Galveston, and I had never been to Galveston except for this weekend. So I thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE for her hospitality.

I also thank her—and I must mention this—that after my friend championed the legislation for a national holiday, all of the polls, all of the surveys, and all of the news reports indicate that twice as many people in our country know about the African-American culture, history, and what took place before 1865. So that is in large part due to the tireless effort of Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE. She said over the weekend that Juneteenth provides for a moment of unity and for a moment of healing.

As we move forward now, and the gentlewoman knows I have got to mention H.R. 40 because that is next in terms of understanding and developing the commission to study and develop reparations. But I think this weekend really put us on another path, a more aggressive path now to get that done. So I thank the gentlewoman very much.

Also, let me thank our chair, Chairwoman JOYCE BEATTY, for her kind remarks, but also for really making sure that our message and our power is brought to the forefront in the United States as it relates to the Congressional Black Caucus. I know of no one who really understands the historical context of African Americans and Black people in the diaspora than Congresswoman Chairwoman JOYCE BEATTY.

When I think about Chairwoman BEATTY, I always think about this bird, and I mentioned it to her, the sankofa bird in the language of Ghana, the Ghanaian people. It is a beautiful bird with an egg in her mouth looking backwards and beginning her move forward. Congresswoman BEATTY always works to give reverence and give credit to those who came before us and remind us of our history looking back, knowing how we got here, but also reminding us all that we must move forward until this country provides liberty and justice for all.

So I just have to thank Chairwoman BEATTY for always through her leadership making sure that the whole country understands the sankofa moment for us as African Americans in our country.

Also, all of our Caribbean Members, I see Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE come in. Her ancestors are from Jamaica, her mother and father. She has contributed to this Congress, to her constituents, to the country and to the Caribbean. She is an example of how Caribbean Americans bring forth their wisdom, their passion, and their brilliance, never forgetting their heritage.

We have to thank them also for their tremendous leadership here in this body because they have truly made a major contribution to the United States House of Representatives.

□ 2030

Yes, almost three decades ago, I really fought hard, and we did do this in a bipartisan way, passing legislation to designate June as Caribbean American Heritage Month.

President Bush actually signed this into law in 2006. Since then, June has given us the opportunity to celebrate the tremendous impact that the people of the Caribbean have made on the United States.

Let me also acknowledge Dr. Claire Nelson, who is a great Caribbean-American leader, for inspiring this effort.

Since the founding of this country, Caribbean Americans have contributed to every aspect of our society, including greatly to the fine arts, education, business, literature, journalism, sports, fashion, politics, government, military service, music, science, medicine, engineering, technology, and many other fields.

We enjoy the richness of Caribbean-American culture through the festivals, carnivals, music, dance, film, food, and literature, which can be found across the United States.

Most importantly, a number of Caribbean Americans have been leaders in the civil and human rights movement and other social and political movements in the United States.

It is not surprising that people from the Caribbean are so connected to our country, those who now live in the Caribbean, who are Caribbean residents.

The countries of the Caribbean represent the United States' third border. These countries are important economic and cultural partners of the United States. We share parallel histories informed by struggles against slavery and colonialism and for independence, democracy, and shared prosperity.

We all share the same hopes and aspirations for peace and prosperity throughout the Western Hemisphere and the rest of the world.

In fact, for these reasons and many more, the Congressional Black Caucus and I have been pushing hard for the United States to engage more deeply with our Caribbean neighbors.

We were, a couple of weeks ago, recently, at the Summit of the Americas in Los Angeles. Several members and our chairwoman—Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Congresswoman STACEY PLASKETT, and others—were in Los Angeles participating at the summit, making sure that the word went out that we are here to do more engagement and work and bring more parity and more focus on the Caribbean.

As chair of the Appropriations' State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I have been

working with the CBC and the Caribbean Caucus, led by, of course, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, to increase our dialogue and investment in the people and countries of the Caribbean.

As the House takes up the FY23 SFOPS bill, I say to Congresswoman JACKSON LEE that we are working to include further measures to deepen the United States-Caribbean relationship.

Many influential Caribbean Americans are playing key roles in shaping the history and future of the United States. Of course, they include the late beloved Colin Powell, the first African-American Secretary of State; Eric Holder, our first African-American Attorney General; Karine Jean-Pierre, the first African-American White House press secretary; Patrick Gaspard, labor union organizer and social justice advocate; Dr. Garth Graham, public health leader and healthcare expert; Sherrilyn Ifill, social justice advocate; the great Patrick Ewing, star of the NBA's New York Knicks; Harry Belafonte, musician, actor, and activist, and a very good friend to myself and this caucus; Roberto Clemente, the first Latino introduced into the Baseball Hall of Fame; and let us not forget Vice President KAMALA HARRIS, the first African-American Vice President and the highest ranking Caribbean American even in the United States Government.

Finally, I cannot neglect to mention my friend and mentor, Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, as JOYCE BEATTY, our chair, mentioned, who was the first African-American woman elected to Congress and also to run for President, and the first African American to run for President.

Born in Brooklyn, of Guyanese and Bajan descent, she spent part of her childhood in Barbados and always considered herself a Bajan American. I had the privilege to go see her schoolhouse very recently in Barbados, and it was quite moving to see where she was raised by her grandmother to be the great woman she became.

With her brilliance and tenacity, she broke through multiple barriers for Black Americans and for women, and I am here today, in part, because of her example. I am proud to celebrate her legacy on this 50th anniversary of her groundbreaking campaign for the President of the United States.

Again this year, I have introduced a resolution, H. Res. 1161, honoring these great Americans and the history Caribbean Americans have contributed to our country. I am honored that several of my colleagues here have joined as cosponsors in celebrating this rich history.

Let us use this month of June to pay appropriate tribute to the breadth and depth of Caribbean-American contributions to the United States. But let us also recommit ourselves to a closer and stronger engagement with countries in the Caribbean. They are our allies. They are our friends, and they deserve

more support and more engagement through trade, investment, development assistance, you name it. There is a lot to do to catch up in the Caribbean.

I thank our Vice President and President Biden, and I thank the Congressional Black Caucus, our Speaker, and many Members here who have been so supportive over the years in increasing this engagement. We see a lot of progress, but we have a long way to go.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE for her leadership on so many fronts and for helping us educate the public about the unfinished business of America.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for capturing so well the unfinished business as it relates to the Caribbean and overall, and I thank her for being the leader of the resolution to establish Caribbean American Heritage Month that we now are able to commemorate year after year.

It is appropriate that the gentlewoman is the chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee because she can have a very large voice on the changing of our treatment of the Caribbean, along with the leadership of our chair of the CBC and CBC members. I thank the gentlewoman so much for that.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege, of course, to now yield to the gentlewoman who hails from Brooklyn that has such a sizable representation of Caribbean Americans. She is a senior member and vice chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the founder of and collaborator with the Caribbean-American Caucus here in the United States Congress, and she has worked on a number of immigration issues that really impact our brothers and sisters in the Caribbean.

I must say that, just a few years ago, I think we were shuttling during the Christmas holiday—it seems like it was near the Christmas holiday—from the Hill to the World Bank, trying to work on redoing the treatment that they were giving to Jamaica. I thank the gentlewoman for that leadership. I was pleased to join her in that effort, and we were successful.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE), and I better say Brooklyn, New York.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentlewoman from Houston, Texas, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, for anchoring us this evening as we commemorate Caribbean American Heritage Month.

Let me acknowledge our chairwoman, JOYCE BEATTY, and, of course, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, who speaks for me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a proud Caribbean American and on behalf of my fellow Americans of Caribbean descent in celebration and recognition of the National Caribbean American Heritage Month.

Let me take this opportunity to thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for her vision in establishing this designation of Caribbean American Heritage Month in June 2006.

I rise today to honor the tremendous contributions Caribbean Americans have made and continue to make in the building of our great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, our contributions are not just reflected in the tapestry of American culture. They are brightly reflected in the heritage of this Nation's first woman Vice President, KAMALA HARRIS. It is reflected in the first African-American woman to serve in Congress, my predecessor, the Honorable Shirley Chisholm.

Mr. Speaker, the list of noble Caribbean Americans is too long to list, and so I rise today as a proud Caribbean-American representative of our sheer glory and significance in American history.

I rise today to remind the world of the continued excellence demonstrated by Caribbean Americans in every sector of our civil society. From government to the private sector, to entertainment and sports, Caribbean Americans continue to exemplify a unique distinction of creativity, innovation, and excellence that engenders a deep sense of pride in our accomplishments.

Let me be clear: We essentially represent our homes of origin as de facto goodwill ambassadors while, simultaneously, we represent some of the best talent that the United States has to offer.

Having a month to highlight our tremendous contributions gives us a special perspective on the collective benefit of such a diverse people of African descent, Latin, Asian, and the European diaspora.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give honorable mention to one of the Founding Fathers of our Nation, Alexander Hamilton, born in the Caribbean nation of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

I rise today to sanctify the Honorable Marcus Mosiah Garvey, a proud Caribbean man from the island nation of Jamaica who formed one of the largest Pan-Africanist movements in our Nation's history. I rise today to call for justice, his exoneration, and his rightful place in our American history.

I rise today on behalf of our ancestors of Caribbean descent, in recognition and in celebration of National Caribbean American Heritage Month.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to mark this moment on June 22, 2022, to honor and reflect on the lives and contributions of all those who planted the seeds of freedom and prosperity, knowing that they would never live long enough to feel the liberating power of the freedom they fostered. Their fight, now our fight for justice, fairness, equality, and equity, is certainly not over, but thanks to their legacies, the perpetual contributions of Caribbean Americans manifested through us in this generation, we are on our way to fulfilling the American dreams of our ancestors.

Mr. Speaker, as we mark the 16th anniversary of the National Caribbean American Heritage Month, it is with a profound sense of gratitude that we will finally have this opportunity to celebrate our history, heritage, and unique place on our American journey and in our American journey.

During the month of June, we are blessed to celebrate the freedom of Juneteenth and commemorate the lives sacrificed through the indignities of human bondage. But we reclaim the human dignity afforded to the waves of Caribbean immigrants who have been a beneficiary and significant part of the battle from the very foundation of our Nation's existence.

We use the month of June to educate and acknowledge our rightful place in American history.

□ 2045

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentlewoman from Brooklyn, New York. What a powerful display of the richness of the Caribbean, the family connections, her pride for this wonderful opportunity to speak about the people in the Caribbean. I am very grateful to you for relating both your familial connections but your predecessor.

So we all have stakeholders in Shirley Chisholm. I guess my pride is as a very young person having introduced her at a church program and then as a lawyer at a lawyer's program, those moments were very special; working in her district for, you might remember her, Carol Bellamy, and getting to know and be around her during that time.

I am delighted to make mention at this point of Representative JAMAAL BOWMAN, who will be presenting his statement into the RECORD, a very strong, new Member who has exhibited such leadership. He will be one of those that will submit statements into the RECORD along with Representative SHEILA CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. She will likewise present her statement into the RECORD.

I will proceed now to make my concluding remarks as I celebrate Caribbean American Heritage Month. I thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for H. Con. Res. 71. I think it was introduced at that time in 2006, and she has done that every single year. She has made the Congressional Black Caucus better for being worldly enough to acknowledge the connection.

I will build on what you have said, Congresswoman LEE. As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, we considered the Caribbean, just a few years back, after 9/11 as the third border of the United States, and it had key importance for the role it played in the security of the United States.

We have not continued that. And I believe as we look to reenhancing our communications and collaboration with the Caribbean, it is to recognize the important role that they are in securing America and securing the Caribbean and the work that they have done

with our military, but also our drug enforcement, in a way that protects them and protects the United States.

Millions have emigrated from the Caribbean to the United States since our Nation's founding. Congress should continue to recognize the important contributions of Caribbean Americans to our Nation's history and their role in our Nation's future. Those were the words from that legislation and from BARBARA LEE as this bill was introduced.

Today, we celebrate the vibrancy and diversity of the Caribbean-American communities as well as the strong ties reinforced between the United States and our Caribbean neighbors.

We certainly recognize Cuba and know that there are immigration policies that apply to Cuba.

I think at this point, I want to make that sure that all of us in the Congressional Black Caucus continue to work on the issues dealing with Haiti, in particular: The natural disasters, the issues of democracy, the fact that they are a strong and resilient people, that they have many, many needs, but we also want fairness.

As the former ranking member on the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and Border Safety, working with the Caribbean Caucus, we are looking forward to the administration working on humanitarian parole on some of the persons here of Haitian descent, so there is a balance and a fairness of their immigration status with others.

These are things that we, in the Congressional Black Caucus, are looking to work on as we cite the very strong ties that we have.

Shirley Chisholm certainly represents sort of an iconic figure. Most persons see her from Brooklyn. I remember her saying as she was appointed to the Committee on Agriculture, a tree does grow in Brooklyn.

She was not going to let herself be denied the status of importance, Mr. Speaker, when this urban member was appointed to the Committee on Agriculture as a point of, you better sit here. She made much out of that and was a great leader on food stamps and other issues dealing with the urban community.

We might not know that W.E.B. Du Bois, a prominent African American, the first to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard. And, of course, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS, the First African American of Jamaican heritage to serve as Vice President of the United States. Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor, a Latina of Puerto Rican heritage and the first to serve in the United States Supreme Court.

We have noted Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury. James Weldon Johnson, the writer of Lift Every Voice and Sing, and a key figure of the Harlem renaissance. I can assure you that he was very prominent. This song was very prominent during the Juneteenth celebrations.

Gloria Estefan, one of the best-selling female artists of all time from Cuba with the hit songs "Conga" and "Rhythm is Gonna Get You."

Then a name that we might not be familiar with: Bad Bunny, Spotify's most streamed artist and album globally of 2020, and the first time a non-English language music artist topped the year-end list.

The history, however, of the Caribbean is many. It is filled with natural resources, natural beauty. It is, along with CARICOM, a perfect partner to the United States.

In addition, I too want to applaud President Joe Biden and Vice President KAMALA HARRIS at the Summit of the Americas. We understand, as we were participating as Members of Congress with Speaker PELOSI, that there was an outstanding meeting that went on with CARICOM to re-cement the relationship between the Caribbean and the United States.

That is important because, as I said, natural resources, natural beauty, a third border against terrorists and against other aspects of danger to the United States, but a partner so that the Caribbean is secure as well as the United States. A bastion of democracy.

That is why we must continue to fight for Haiti as it restores itself, rebuilds itself. We met with the Haitian president there to try to find a pathway for that country to restore itself. As indicated, we can be on the front line working with our Members of Congress, both Democratic and Republican.

I believe that there are a number of codels that have recently gone to the Caribbean, including one led by the chairwoman of the Committee on Financial Services, MAXINE WATERS, who, in fact, is a member and co-chair of the Caribbean caucus.

But as we study the history, let us realize there is much more synergism than one might imagine, because as we celebrated Juneteenth, it is important for America to remember that slaves were also in the Caribbean.

It was a tragic experience. Over 40 percent of all Africans who were enslaved were sent to the Caribbean islands; estimated at 5 million enslaved Africans beginning as early as the 16th century.

Within the Caribbean, the death rates of enslaved populations were extremely high. It was very hot, and there were a lot of insects, if I might say, that took a toll on many, but they kept on surviving. Untold numbers, however, suffered from inhumane working conditions.

However, the rise of abolitionist movements, coupled with anti-slavery sentiment, and several military and political crises, sowed the seeds for prohibition against slavery in the Caribbean countries.

In fact, I believe Haiti was one of the first free countries, securing independence from France at a very, very early stage.

We honor Caribbean heroes who rebelled against slavery which led to official emancipation in anglophone countries in 1823. Major revolts shocked the world: The Tacky's Rebellion in the 1760s in Jamaica; the Haitian Revolution; Fedon's Revolution in the 1790s in Grenada; the Barbados slave revolt in 1860; and the slave revolt in Jamaica led by Sam Sharpe.

What a unique difference and experience, but yet there was slavery. Emancipation was achieved because of the movements and the legal efforts within respective Caribbean countries.

Those revolts inspired the abolitionists in the United States. The parallel histories of Caribbean countries and the United States are rooted in oppression and the ongoing struggle for lasting true liberation, justice, equality, and freedom.

What is good about this discussion is to reflect on the fact that those enslaved Africans that were in the Caribbean, now, their descendants are the heads of state of all the Caribbean countries and our leaders in the CARICOM.

This is an important partnership for the United States, and it is one that we must utilize and teach our children. We embrace them as our ancestors who suffered in hopes that future generations would not; supporting their children so that a time would come when freedom would reign.

We now have the responsibility as we deal with the Caribbean to reflect on the Caribbean immigrants who have come here to the United States. It has already been noted how they have achieved and succeeded.

We mentioned members of our caucus who are Members of the United States Congress who have that heritage. Since 1820, people of the Caribbean descent have immigrated to the United States.

We want to make sure that the process is fair. We want to make sure that these individuals are not deported randomly.

As I said, we hope to have a response to the Haitians as to the Cubans, those who come from Cuba and have the wet foot, dry foot effort that are not Haitians. We see them being deported from the Mexican-U.S. border. That is not fair.

We have had a relationship with Haiti for centuries. Haiti fought alongside of Americans in the Revolutionary War. They came to be at our side.

Since 2000, the population increased 26 percent to 3.7 million Caribbean-Americans in 2010 and grew another 18 percent to 4.4 million in 2017. Today, there are 13.4 million Americans of that heritage; always hardworking, ready to serve, ready to serve in the United States military, and often found at the front line of aid here in this country.

The fight reached its apex with the Haitian Revolution in 1804. As I indicated, the fight did not end with Britain's Slave Trade Act of 1807 that sought abolish the British slave trade.

The point of my comments is to make sure everyone knew that they were always fighting for justice, they were fighting for equality, and their history is worth studying.

I do want to draw to our attention the connection of H.R. 40, the commission to study slavery and develop reparation proposals. Juneteenth: Healing, restorative, repair as well. Know the story.

I can tell you, across America, I heard one colleague, if I might, from Chicago who said there were so many moments of celebration.

Our majority leader indicated in his own home State, there was one event, Mr. Speaker, that had 6,000 people celebrating Juneteenth. It warms my heart. It was a decade-long fight, and here we are today, really in the eye-opening experience of Juneteenth.

I had the privilege of speaking at the Ashton Villa, the place where General Granger came to make that announcement of the No. 3 order. And to have, as well, the statue of Al Edwards, a State representative who was the first probably in the Nation to drive a State holiday in the State of Texas. He achieved that more than 20 years ago.

Being trained up under that kind of leadership, it was instilled in me that we should have a national holiday, a national Independence Day on the Juneteenth basis. I am so excited about the overwhelming support, unanimous in the Senate, 415 votes in the House, if anyone can imagine.

So, as we talk about these issues, I want the world to see and the Nation to see that over this weekend, the Juneteenth events all over the Nation reflected people coming together from many different backgrounds.

There was a degree of excitement. There were children there, families there, and our celebrations were focused around peace and unity, and they were focused around prayer.

That is what we did in Houston, Texas, at the historic—historic—Antioch Baptist Church founded in 1866 by Jack Yates. Can you imagine, only 1 year after the Emancipation Proclamation that was issued in 1865, after 2½ years when the South did not pay any attention to Abe Lincoln's order, President Lincoln's order, that he had to dispatch this general, a West Point grad, a hero on the battlefield, to announce in Texas—I can remember the words. It seems like they are loud in my ears.

To the people of Texas, I now declare that the slaves are free, and they are free to be able to achieve property, they are no longer property, and they are citizens of the United States.

Slavery had not been abolished, but he indicated that the slaves were free and that they could maintain themselves as employer and employee. I would venture to say that even with that pronouncement, most of them, uneducated, had ever heard the words employer and employee. It was master and slave.

The one thing they knew, they were not staying. They were leaving and going up the trail, the Emancipation Trail, into the areas of La Marque in Texas and in Houston, a place called Freedmen's Town and Independence Heights.

They were going under the leadership of Jack Yates, when they got to Houston, who bought in 1872 the first park ever bought in Texas. It was bought by freed slaves, and it was a place where the emancipation Juneteenth celebrations would go for decades and decades and decades.

That history should allow us to pass with ease the commission H.R. 40 that has been percolating now since 1989 and the commission to study slavery and develop reparation proposals. It was modeled after the Civil Liberties Act that was passed in 1988 and signed by Ronald Reagan.

We championed that for the Japanese Americans. It was based on the internment that had happened wrongly of Japanese-Americans, patriots who love the country, who were rounded up, belongings left, take what you can take, properties left to their own devices, if you will, and held in an internment camp.

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To this day, the Japanese-American association is a strong advocate for H.R. 40 because of the friendship and collaboration and the work we did, in particular the late John Conyers, who worked with them and then introduced H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act.

I would imagine most people would wonder where that name came from. It came from General Sherman, who wanted to give 40 acres and a mule to the freed slaves. Unfortunately, this is what happens. Elections count, and the next President after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln did not hold to that commitment.

With that in mind, just know that we have built this Nation on that labor; built this Nation on making cotton king; providing resources to the enriched South, the landed South; creating the Wall Street banks, if you will; and providing an economic engine that propelled this small country into a growing international force.

Mr. Speaker, I think that H.R. 40 is a perfect complement because one of the things it does is it gets a study just to look at the landscape of how slavery impacted this Nation and how it impacted the people, how it impacted New England, the Midwest, California, the South, the Deep South, and the southeastern region where African Americans began to move all across this Nation.

Interestingly enough, California, of course, has already implemented this bill, H.R. 40, and a task force is now working to do enormous work. I refer everyone to a Harvard University medical study that indicated that if reparations had been given preceding COVID—



19, that horrible pandemic would not have so lopsidedly impacted the African-American community.

Let me be very clear that this idea of reparations is a sense of looking systematically at what would be the solutions. The commission is to be able to hear from people across America and to be able to recommend and to engage with people from all backgrounds, not just one background, not just African Americans. I am excited about that dialogue. I think it will be a powerful dialogue.

As we celebrated Juneteenth, as we had this memorial service at the Antioch Baptist Church, what an emotional time we had with song and words and dance and prayer. People left there saying that they were more inspired than they have ever been before to bring us together. It was a diverse audience of people who came even from out of town to do something that was part of my vision that on Juneteenth, and that was happy Father's Day, we would take a moment to honor slaves who were born, who lived and died as a slave and never knew freedom, to give them the honor that they never got.

As I reflect on how this Nation was built by immigrants and how it was built by the ancestors of African Americans today, I do want to continue to emphasize the Members of Congress who have this wonderful heritage and to honor the late Shirley Chisholm, who both became the first African-American woman in the United States Congress and as well became the first African-American person to run for President.

As I do so, let me cite my relatives, Sybil Gooden, Willie Gooden, they excelled as leaders coming from the Caribbean; the Lockets; the Rashfords; and, of course, my grandparents, Olive Clarke Jackson and Albert Jackson, who worked on the Panama Canal. It was so powerful to go to the Panama Canal and see his name written there. It was an emotional experience. Eric Jackson, Allen Jackson, Charles Jackson all served in World War II; Ezra Jackson, my father; and his older brothers who served in World War II. Elaine Oliver and Ollie Oliver, both of those individuals came and made great strides. Their son served in the United States Air Force. An outstanding daughter, Elaine Oliver, worked for me. Of course, Eric Holder, Colin Powell, Patrick Gaspard, Harry Belafonte, many others, our outstanding communications director.

Tonight, we have had a storytelling night of truth. We have had a great celebration of Caribbean American Month, and we have told the history and story of the powerful connection between the Caribbean and the United States of America. That should be a moment of celebration, friendship, unity, heritage, knowledge.

I am delighted to have anchored the Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour on the Caribbean American Heritage Month, and I thank the chair-

woman and the officers of the Congressional Black Caucus and all of our members for continuing to tell the truth.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my sincere gratitude to those who came before me who made it possible for us to honor Caribbean Heritage Month in the United States Congress. Today, we celebrate the 16th year anniversary.

June is Caribbean Heritage month, where we celebrate the extraordinary contribution of people of Caribbean ancestry. According to the U.S. Census, almost 13.4 million Caribbean Americans live in the U.S. In Florida's 20th Congressional District, the two largest groups are Haitians and Jamaicans.

These are cab drivers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, and nurses, who, without, our economy cannot thrive. Immigrants found one quarter (25 percent) of new U.S. businesses.

Despite our contributions, we see the mistreatment of Black and Brown migrants who are merely seeking refuge in the U.S. due to political persecution and insecurity.

Since my arrival at the United States Congress, I have called out the Administration for its disparate treatment of Black migrants. We have all seen the influx of Haitian migrants at the Florida shores and the U.S. Mexico border. Many of these migrants are merely seeking refuge and cannot return to their native country due to fear of persecution and immense violence.

I wanted to see the treatment of migrants in detention centers, so I visited the Broward Transitional Center, where I spoke with migrants from Central America, Haiti, and other parts of the world to better understand their journey. I was devastated. My Congressional colleagues and I have since written letters to the Administration to not use private facilities for any detention, including the detention of undocumented immigrants.

Unfortunately, the Administration regularly sends pregnant women, babies, and children to Haiti and other parts of the region without the right to due process or undergo a credible fear interview to determine their eligibility for asylum. As of today, more than 300 flights have landed in Haiti. This Trump-Era public health authority cannot continue to be used as an excuse to turn away and repatriate migrants. It is illegal and unconscionable to repatriate Haitians under these circumstances.

While the Biden Administration did listen to our plea to rescind Title 42, there is now a legal battle. I pray that the upcoming court's ruling will not continue to violate U.S. asylum law and evade U.S. treaty obligations by blocking and returning asylum seekers to places where their lives and safety are in peril.

We have also called on the Administration to invite families to apply for the Haitian Family Reunification Parole Program, which the Administration announced during the Summit of the Americas that the program would no longer exist only on paper. I have demanded that the Administration also enforces provisions in the Immigration Naturalization Act (INA) and provide Humanitarian Parole to Haitian nationals at the U.S.-Mexico border.

Last month, I requested more than 300 million dollars from the House Appropriations Committee to provide pro bono legal services

to immigrants from the Republic of Haiti, Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, and nationals from other parts of Central America.

While there's a great need for comprehensive immigration reform, and the House has passed the Dream and Promise Act, which would create a pathway to citizenship for millions of DACA and TPS recipients, the Senate has failed to vote on the legislation.

In the interim, I understand the economic challenges impacting countries in the Caribbean and Latin America, which is why I co-introduced the Opportunities in Americas Act.

This legislation also represents my unwavering commitment to my constituents from the Caribbean and Latin America, many of whom frequently engage in commerce in the region and need policies that support their expansion and foster business growth. Low-interest loans are vital to promote innovation and competition and eliminate barriers that prevent businesses from developing.

I remain committed to working with the Caribbean community and congressional colleagues to create a more fair and just immigration system and draft robust legislation that can yield economic prosperity across the Caribbean and the diaspora.

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#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. PENCE (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today and the balance of the week on account of a health consideration.

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#### PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,  
Washington, DC, June 21, 2022.

MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record: (1) aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2023 and aggregate revenue levels for fiscal year 2023 and for the period of fiscal years 2023 through 2032, (2) allocations for fiscal year 2023 for the House Committee on Appropriations, (3) committee allocations for fiscal year 2023 and for the period of fiscal years 2023 through 2032 for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, and (4) a list of discretionary accounts identified for advance appropriations in fiscal year 2023 appropriations bills. The authorizing committee allocation is divided into current law amounts and reauthorization. Reauthorization refers to amounts assumed in CBO's baseline for legislation that would extend current law provisions.

This filing is made for technical purposes as required by H. Res. 1151 and the budgetary material published herein is for the purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budgetary enforcement provisions. If there are any questions, please contact Jennifer Wheelock or Kellie Larkin of the Budget Committee staff.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,  
Chairman.

TABLE 1.—BUDGET AGGREGATE TOTALS  
(On-budget amounts in millions of dollars)

	2023	2023–2032
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority .....	4,528,253	n.a.
Outlays .....	4,688,647	n.a.
Revenues .....	3,753,670	42,984,390

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations for fiscal years 2024 through 2032 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

TABLE 2.—ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

	2023
Base Discretionary Action:	
Budget Authority .....	1,602,901
Outlays .....	1,756,809
Current Law Mandatory:	
Budget Authority .....	1,496,383

TABLE 2.—ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	2023
Outlays .....	1,485,023

TABLE 3.—ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS  
(On-budget amounts in millions of dollars)

House Committee	Current Law		Reauthorization		Total	
	2023	2023–2032	2023	2023–2032	2023	2023–2032
Agriculture						
Budget Authority .....	12,292	45,456	—	1,058,110	12,292	1,103,556
Outlays .....	15,408	57,589	—	1,057,521	15,408	1,115,310
Armed Services						
Budget Authority .....	206,134	1,632,601	—	—	206,134	1,632,601
Outlays .....	205,869	1,625,236	—	—	205,869	1,625,236
Education and Labor						
Budget Authority .....	26,569	129,390	5,139	57,325	31,708	186,715
Outlays .....	83,412	219,753	2,579	50,954	85,991	270,707
Energy and Commerce						
Budget Authority .....	681,746	9,339,720	—	76,500	681,746	9,416,220
Outlays .....	688,948	9,397,232	—	62,327	688,948	9,459,559
Financial Services						
Budget Authority .....	20,545	235,635	—	—	20,545	235,635
Outlays .....	10,784	7,284	1,498	4,496	12,282	11,780
Foreign Affairs						
Budget Authority .....	43,541	436,607	—	—	43,541	436,607
Outlays .....	43,113	436,433	—	—	43,113	436,433
Homeland Security						
Budget Authority .....	2,438	27,304	—	—	2,438	27,304
Outlays .....	2,886	29,562	—	—	2,886	29,562
House Administration						
Budget Authority .....	15	119	—	—	15	119
Outlays .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judiciary						
Budget Authority .....	14,926	149,205	—	—	14,926	149,205
Outlays .....	16,250	150,914	—	—	16,250	150,914
Natural Resources						
Budget Authority .....	10,087	85,857	—	—	10,087	85,857
Outlays .....	10,402	93,110	—	—	10,357	92,609
Oversight and Reform						
Budget Authority .....	147,324	1,645,768	—	—	147,324	1,645,768
Outlays .....	158,086	1,643,623	—	—	158,086	1,643,623
Science, Space, and Technology						
Budget Authority .....	160	1,591	—	—	160	1,591
Outlays .....	399	1,927	—	—	399	1,927
Small Business						
Budget Authority .....	0	0	—	—	—	—
Outlays .....	738	875	—	—	738	875
Transportation and Infrastructure						
Budget Authority .....	97,259	505,363	—	510,300	97,259	1,015,663
Outlays .....	24,703	218,552	—	3,296	24,703	221,848
Veterans' Affairs						
Budget Authority .....	324	1,134	6,565	257,241	6,889	258,375
Outlays .....	435	1,174	6,565	257,241	7,000	258,415
Ways and Means						
Budget Authority .....	1,334,249	18,970,240	21,394	214,837	1,355,643	19,185,077
Outlays .....	1,342,585	18,986,741	15,938	204,443	1,358,523	19,191,184

TABLE 4.—ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE  
APPROPRIATIONS

Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations
For Fiscal Year 2024:
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Employment and Training Administration
Education for the Disadvantaged
School Improvement Programs
Career, Technical, and Adult Education
Special Education
Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development
Tenant-based Rental Assistance
Project-based Rental Assistance
For Fiscal Year 2025:
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Corporation for Public Broadcasting
Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations
For Fiscal Year 2024:
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs
Veterans Medical Services
Veterans Medical Support and Compliance
Veterans Medical Facilities
Veterans Medical Community Care

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

“I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the

duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.”

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 117th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

MAYRA FLORES, District of Texas.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-4388. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's Semiannual Report to Congress from the Office of Inspector General, for the period October 1, 2021, through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4389. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's Semiannual Report to Congress of the Office of Inspector General for the six-month period ending March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4390. A letter from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress covering the period from October 1, 2021, through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4391. A letter from the Chair, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Semiannual Report of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2021, through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4392. A letter from the Trustees, Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, transmitting the 57th Annual Report of the Boards, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395ddd(i)(2); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1893(i)(2) (as amended by Public Law 111-148, Sec. 6402(j)(1)(B)); (124 Stat. 762); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-4393. A letter from the Trustees, Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, transmitting a notification projecting that the asset reserves held in the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will become inadequate under of Sec. 709 of the Social Security Act, within the next 10 years, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 910(a); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title VII, Sec. 709 (as added by Public Law 98-21, Sec. 143); (97 Stat. 102); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-4394. A letter from the Trustees, Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds, transmitting the 2022 Board's Annual Report, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 910(a); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title VII, Sec. 709 (as added by Public Law 98-21, Sec. 143); (97 Stat. 102) and 42 U.S.C. 401(c)(2); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title II, Sec. 201 (as amended by Public Law 100-647, Sec. 8005(a)); (102 Stat. 3781); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York: Committee on Oversight and Reform. H.R. 4176. A bill to improve Federal population surveys by requiring the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed information on sexual orientation and gender identity in certain surveys, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 117-378). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6538. A bill to create an Active Shooter Alert Communications Network, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-379). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3285. A bill to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse (Rept. 117-380). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. ROSS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1191. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4176) to improve Federal population surveys by requiring the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed information on sexual orientation and gender identity in certain surveys, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5585) to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7666) to amend the Public Health

Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to mental health and substance use disorders, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (Rept. 117-381). Referred to the House Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 8150. A bill to amend the Families First Coronavirus Response Act to extend child nutrition waiver authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Appropriations, Small Business, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 8151. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to awards to support community health workers and community health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Ms. SCHAROWSKY, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 8152. A bill to provide consumers with foundational data privacy rights, create strong oversight mechanisms, and establish meaningful enforcement; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BERA (for himself and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 8153. A bill to support diplomatic and development resourcing to the Indo-Pacific, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. LIEU, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 8154. A bill to prohibit use of facial recognition technology on any image acquired by body-worn cameras of law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 8155. A bill to prevent agencies from using unmanned aerial vehicles to conduct surveillance of United States citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. CURTIS):

H.R. 8156. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to transfer the proceeds of certain forfeited property to remediate the harms of Russian aggression towards Ukraine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself and Mr. CARTER of Texas):

H.R. 8157. A bill to amend title 41, United States Code, to require additional transparency in Federal procurement during supply chain disruptions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself and Mr. NORCROSS):

H.R. 8158. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Defense to make certain improvements relating to access to military installations in the

United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 8159. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain combat zone compensation of certain servicemembers relating to remotely piloted aircraft from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. EMMER, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 8160. A bill to prohibit providers of email services from using filtering algorithms to flag emails from political campaigns that consumers have elected to receive as spam; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. PORTER, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. LYNCH):

H.R. 8161. A bill to amend title 10 and 41, United States Code, to strengthen requirements for Government contractors to submit certified and uncertified cost or pricing data and information supporting commercial product determinations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 8162. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to fill vacancies and increase the number of positions available in the Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 8163. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to trauma care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 8164. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the climate resilience of the Armed Forces and certain security forces and facilities operated by allies and partners of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 8165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a deduction for certain retreaded tires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. EMMER):

H.R. 8166. A bill to reauthorize the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAB, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. RUSH, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SRES, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. CLYDE, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. PETERS, Ms. WILD, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. LEE of California, and Mrs. HAYES):

H. Res. 1190. A resolution expressing support for the designation of November 9, 2022,

as "Gold Star Father's Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H. Res. 1192. A resolution expressing support for the designation of June 21, 2022, as National ASK (Asking Saves Kids) Day to promote children's health and safe storage of guns in the home; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. COLE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. TITUS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. WILD, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. BASS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CORREA, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MANNING, Mr. TRONE, Ms. ROSS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. WELCH, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CHU, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. LEE of California, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. COSTA, Ms. PORTER, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. CAREY, Ms. LETLOW, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CROW, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. BACON, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. PALONE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H. Res. 1193. A resolution expressing support for the designation of June 23, 2022, as National Federal Pell Grant Day; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H. Res. 1194. A resolution commending the Florida Everblades hockey team for winning the 2022 East Coast Hockey League's Patrick J. Kelly Cup; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CORREA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. POCAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. TRONE, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PETERS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BASS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KIND, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SIRE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. JONES, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. MENG, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. BERA, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, and Ms. MATSUI):

H. Res. 1195. A resolution reaffirming the importance of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. VARGAS):

H. Res. 1196. A resolution condemning human rights violations and violations of international religious freedom in India, including those targeting Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Dalits, Adivasis, and other religious and cultural minorities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-183. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Colorado, relative to Senate Memorial 22-002, memorializing Congress to authorize forwarding funding to make a one-time appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Education Higher Education Grant Program; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

ML-184. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 139, urging Congress to pass legislation that would allow farmers, along with coalitions and trade associations representing farmers, to petition the U.S. International Trade Commission to temporarily waive tariffs on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients imported from Morocco; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 8150.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 8151.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws nec-

essary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 8152.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 8153.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: Powers of the Congress

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 8154.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval force, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 15 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 8155.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 8156.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 8157.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1, Sec 8

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 8158.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 14 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 8159.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 8160.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 8161.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 8162.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18, section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 8163.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18, section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 8164.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 8165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 8166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 151: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.  
H.R. 198: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 222: Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 234: Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 263: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.  
H.R. 419: Mr. BERGMAN.  
H.R. 431: Mr. GOLDEN and Ms. BUSH.  
H.R. 432: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
H.R. 623: Mr. AGUILAR.  
H.R. 1004: Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 1179: Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. MACE, and Ms. Velázquez.  
H.R. 1198: Ms. ROSS.  
H.R. 1210: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.  
H.R. 1284: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.  
H.R. 1304: Mr. KUSTOFF.  
H.R. 1321: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 1401: Ms. McCOLLUM and Mr. Cardenas.  
H.R. 1414: Ms. SHERRILL.  
H.R. 1560: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 1567: Mrs. LESKO.  
H.R. 1627: Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 1633: Mr. NADLER.  
H.R. 1689: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.  
H.R. 1825: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.  
H.R. 1827: Mr. DONALDS.  
H.R. 1948: Ms. SCANLON and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.  
H.R. 1956: Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 2050: Mr. FOSTER and Mrs. LAWRENCE.  
H.R. 2234: Ms. SEWELL.  
H.R. 2237: Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
H.R. 2256: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. KUSTER, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.  
H.R. 2373: Ms. STEVENS.  
H.R. 2629: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. NEWMAN, and Mr. YARMUTH.  
H.R. 2639: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 2654: Mr. TONKO.  
H.R. 2717: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.  
H.R. 2798: Mr. NORMAN.  
H.R. 2903: Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 2974: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. STEUBE, and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.  
H.R. 3111: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.  
H.R. 3134: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.  
H.R. 3244: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 3258: Mr. BABIN.  
H.R. 3294: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.  
H.R. 3304: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 3348: Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 3372: Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
H.R. 3494: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. TIFFANY.  
H.R. 3783: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 3932: Mr. RUSH and Mr. EMMER.  
H.R. 4268: Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 4323: Ms. STANSBURY.  
H.R. 4379: Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 4402: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. GOLDEN.  
H.R. 4437: Ms. KUSTER.  
H.R. 4587: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H.R. 4603: Mr. KIM of New Jersey and Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 4624: Mr. MOOLENAAR and Mr. BUCK.  
H.R. 4826: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 4853: Mr. QUIGLEY.  
H.R. 5008: Ms. STRICKLAND.  
H.R. 5371: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.  
H.R. 5407: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
H.R. 5423: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 5631: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 5724: Mr. COSTA.  
H.R. 5818: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.  
H.R. 5834: Mr. FALLON.  
H.R. 6026: Mr. AGUILAR.  
H.R. 6186: Mr. CAWTHORN.  
H.R. 6251: Mrs. McBATH.  
H.R. 6314: Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 6448: Mr. CRAWFORD.  
H.R. 6519: Mr. SUOZZI.  
H.R. 6538: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 6543: Ms. MANNING.  
H.R. 6600: Ms. ESHOO.  
H.R. 6613: Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. TAKANO.  
H.R. 6852: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 6929: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. CAREY.  
H.R. 6934: Ms. STANSBURY.  
H.R. 7026: Mr. DONALDS.  
H.R. 7051: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 7104: Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. GARBARINO, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 7116: Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 7118: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
H.R. 7194: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 7213: Mr. AGUILAR.  
H.R. 7255: Mr. OBERNOLTE.  
H.R. 7290: Ms. KUSTER.  
H.R. 7294: Mr. BUDD and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.  
H.R. 7305: Mr. LIEU.  
H.R. 7330: Mr. EMMER.  
H.R. 7336: Ms. PORTER.  
H.R. 7345: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. RUIZ.  
H.R. 7382: Ms. KUSTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. STAUBER, and Mrs. FISCHBACH.  
H.R. 7395: Mr. GOLDEN.  
H.R. 7432: Ms. ROSS.  
H.R. 7477: Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.  
H.R. 7480: Mr. BIGGS.  
H.R. 7539: Mrs. HAYES.  
H.R. 7559: Ms. SPEIER.  
H.R. 7570: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. BUCK.  
H.R. 7610: Mr. GOLDEN.  
H.R. 7630: Ms. NORTON, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KIND, Ms. WILD, Ms. ROSS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 7631: Mr. DONALDS.  
H.R. 7644: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mrs. HAYES.  
H.R. 7693: Mr. WITTMAN.  
H.R. 7739: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
H.R. 7787: Ms. KUSTER.  
H.R. 7798: Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
H.R. 7826: Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 7832: Mr. GARCIA of California.  
H.R. 7847: Ms. STANSBURY.  
H.R. 7855: Mrs. McCLAIN.  
H.R. 7878: Ms. SEWELL.  
H.R. 7897: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 7964: Mr. GOLDEN.  
H.R. 7966: Mr. COLE and Mrs. LESKO.  
H.R. 7972: Mr. STAUBER.  
H.R. 7983: Mr. FALLON.  
H.R. 7992: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 7993: Ms. PORTER and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 8000: Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
H.R. 8006: Mrs. SPARTZ.  
H.R. 8014: Mr. LOUDERMILK.  
H.R. 8028: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Mr. VAN DREW.  
H.R. 8044: Mr. BIGGS.  
H.R. 8062: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.  
H.R. 8072: Ms. SCANLON.  
H.R. 8087: Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 8096: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 8111: Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 8145: Ms. NORTON, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PORTER, Ms. TLAI, and Mr. GOMEZ.  
H.R. 8146: Ms. NORTON, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PORTER, Ms. TLAI, and Mr. GOMEZ.  
H.J. Res. 53: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. MOULTON.  
H.J. Res. 87: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
H. Con. Res. 33: Mr. GALLEGO.  
H. Con. Res. 59: Mr. VARGAS.  
H. Con. Res. 89: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H. Res. 148: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H. Res. 159: Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
H. Res. 240: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.  
H. Res. 404: Mr. BIGGS.  
H. Res. 892: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. CHABOT.  
H. Res. 922: Mr. SIRE, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BASS, and Mrs. WALORSKI.  
H. Res. 1009: Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CROW, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. TONKO.  
H. Res. 1028: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H. Res. 1041: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H. Res. 1156: Mr. ROUZER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. LYNCH.  
H. Res. 1161: Mr. SIRE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CARSON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.  
H. Res. 1165: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H. Res. 1178: Mr. NORMAN.  
H. Res. 1182: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. NORTON.

### DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 6538: Ms. LETLOW.

### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

PT-121. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City Council of Kodiak, Alaska, relative to Resolution No. 2022-11, acknowledging Congressman Don Young the longest serving member of Alaska's Congressional Delegation and his contributions to the city of Kodiak; to the Committee on House Administration.

PT-122. Also, a petition of the Electors of the Township of Red Springs, WI, relative to Resolution No. 2020-01, seeking to reclaim democracy from the expansion of corporate personhood rights and the corrupting influence of unregulated political contributions and spending; to the Committee on the Judiciary.